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Friday, February 23, 1973
Phalguna 4, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Friday, February 23, 1973/Phalguna, 4, 1894 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा दिये गये एवरो विमानों को इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा लेने से इन्कार करना

*61. **श्री कृष्णचन्द्र हाल्दर :**

श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गौडा :

+

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स ने हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा दिये गये 7 नए एवरो 748 विमानों को लेने से इनकार कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines have received three HS-748 aircraft from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. against their latest order of ten. The remaining seven have not yet been offered to Indian Air lines. Hindustan Aeronatutics Limited have advised Indian Airlines that there are some production problems, and that the matter is being examined in consultation with their collaborators M/s. Hawker Siddeley Ltd.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, my first supplementary is this. In view of the fact that the climb performance of HS 748 Avro's has been low, will the Government at least now realise the justness of the demand made by the Indian Airlines Pilots two years back and if so will the Government withdraw the punitive actions taken against the pilots and particularly against Shri Ranadive, Ex-Deputy Operational Manager of Indian Airlines, Bombay, who was given three months imprisonment by a Bombay court for telling this truth?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The way the hon. Member brought up this question, it does not bring out the correct position. I do not want to go into the details of this unfortunate strike two years ago. There were many causes for that. Capt. Ranadive was prosecuted by Government under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, and he has been sentenced to imprisonment. I understand, he has appealed against his sentence. That particular case is *subjudice*. I would not like to comment on it. All care is being taken to see that safety minima never go below under any circumstances, and that the aircraft remains totally safe. It is the responsibility of the Director General, Civil Aviation to ensure that this is ensured.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What the Minister stated

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

in his reply, in my opinion, is not correct. So I am putting this second supplementary. I want to know whether it is a fact that despite the power boostings of the engines the aircrafts climb performance could not improve. If so, what steps are going to be taken by Govt. to make these aircrafts useful and for the safety travel of the passengers?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The question of climb performance has been giving a certain amount of worry from time to time. And it is in fact in this climb performance that HAL ran into some new factors in regard to which this consultation with Hawker Siddeleys is going on. However, I may again state that all the Avros in the fleet of Indian Airlines today fully meet the safety standards set down by D.G.C.A. There is no question of supplying planes which are below safety standards. That is our responsibility and that responsibility we are discharging. About second segment climb, we hope it will be more impressive once HAL makes out these modifications after consultation with Hawker Siddeleys.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: One of the leading Dailies, The Hindi, on 16th February said that Indian Airlines have refused to take delivery of 7 Avro 748 aircrafts. It is a fact that the operational cost ranges from nearly to the tune of Rs. 3600 per hour whereas comparative earnings are in the range of Rs. 3200. Anyway, before the Indian Airlines come to the conclusion of refusing these Avro-748, would Government consider the report of the technical committee headed by Shri Ramamrutham, which came to the conclusion that the Avros were sound and safe for the demands made on them?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I have said in my main reply, there is no question of the Indian Airlines having refused to take delivery. Three planes have been offered and have been taken. The fourth plane have not yet been offered at all by HAL.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Because, as I said in my reply earlier, in the fourth plane, they have run into certain technical snags which they are sorting out with their collaborators in England, namely the Hawker Siddleys. One plane in fact went to England for this purpose. Therefore, I want to clarify that there is no question of Indian Airlines having refused to take delivery. Secondly, with regard to the operational cost, it is true that the operational cost, of small aircraft like the Avro compared with their earning capacity are high. But as I have said on previous occasions, the profitability is not the only thing that we can keep in mind. Profitability also depends upon the segment where the plane is flown, the fuel costs, wage costs and so on. Therefore, while it is true that the Avro certainly in that way is not a very profitable aircraft, nevertheless, the Indian Airlines is performing a public utility service by flying to many places and on many routes which are not profitable. Therefore, this is a matter which is always kept in view by Government and by the Indian Airlines.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस से यह बात साफ हो गई है कि एव्रो प्लेन में कुछ दोष है, जिन के निराकरण के लिए उसे निर्माताओं के पास भेजा गया है । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि विमान-चालक पहले से यह कह रहे थे—और व इस बात पर बल दे रहे हैं—कि यह विमान उड़ाया जा सकता है, लेकिन उस को कम भार ले कर उड़ाने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए ? इस सवाल को उन्होंने प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल क्यों बनाया है ? यह यात्रियों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है । सचमच में होना तो यह चाहिए था कि एव्रो क्यों खरीदा गया, इस के बारे

मे पूरी जांच की जाये । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह एक बडा सवाल है, जिस को इस समय नही उठाना चाहिए । अगर पायलट कम वजन ले कर प्लेन को उडाना चाहते हैं तो उन को इस बात की इजाजत देने मे सरकार को क्या कठिनाई हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस को प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बना लिया गया है । इस मे प्रतिष्ठा का कोई प्रश्न नही है । सब से बडा प्रश्न है यात्रियो की सुरक्षा का । इस लिए श्री वाजपेयी से मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि डायरेक्टर-जेनेरल आफ सिविल एवियेशन ने जिन का यह दायित्व है कि वह बताये कि कौन सा जहाज उड सकता है कौन सा नही उड सकता है कहा है कि आन अप वेट के लिए इस को क्लीयर किया जाय । तो फिर हम वेट क्या घटाये ? ऐसा करने स कम पेसेजर उड सकेगे और कम बैगेज ल जाया जा सकेगा और इस तरह यह प्लेन और भी अनप्राफिटेबल होगा । अगर डी० जी० सी० ए० मुझे कहते है कि यह जहाज खतरनाक है, आप इस को न उडाये तो मैं सब जहाज बन्द कर दू । इस सदन और देश के प्रति मेरा यह दायित्व है कि म ऐसा जहाज न उडने दू जिस मे सुरक्षा को खतरा है । बावजद इस बात कि इस मे मैकेंड मगमेंट क्लाइम्ब का प्रश्न है डी०जी०सी०ए० न कहा है कि यह प्लेन एयर-वर्दी है । इस लिए हम इस को उडा रहे है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी तो फिर इस को लन्दन क्या भेजा गया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह जो चौथा प्लेन अभी नही खरीदा गया है उस मे कठिनाई आ रही है । चूकि प्रैस मे भी लिखा गया है इस लिए मै सदन को बता दू कि इस मे पर्सनल प्रैस्टीज का सवाल ही नही है । मिनिस्टर आफ एवियशन के रूप मे मेरी बडी भारी जिम्मेदारी है । अगर मुझे शक हो कि यह जहाज सुरक्षित नही है, तो मैं एकदम सब जहाज बन्द कर दू । लेकिन ऐसा न होने पर भी अगर मै कल ये जहाज बन्द कर दू तो लोगो को कितनी कठिनाई होगी ? मैं तब तक इन को बन्द नही करता हू, जब तक कि मुझे यह विश्वास है कि ये जहाज ठीक है । इस सदन द्वारा पास-शुदा एक्ट के तहत डायरेक्टर-जेनेरल आफ सिविल एवियेशन लाइसेंसिंग के एथारिटी है । उन्होने कहा है कि यह जहाज एयरवर्दी है । इस लिए इस का ग्राउड करने या वजन घटाने का प्रश्न नही है

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO The Avros are flying between Calcutta and Hyderabad Recently, one Avro service was introduced from Dum Dum to Hyderabad, and I am a frequent traveller by this Is the Indian Airlines satisfied about the safety of the plane? In case of an accident, they only pay Rs 40,000 to the family of the deceased

DR KARAN SINGH As I submitted, IAC is satisfied with the safety and that is why the planes are flying I might clarify one other matter The increase in compensation from Rs 40,000 to Rs 1,00,000 is purely fortuitous and has absolutely nothing to do with the Avro operations

SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN In view of the fact that the Avro aircraft has become a controversial subject with regard to safety, economics of operation running costs etc why should Government stick to this aircraft only? Have they any proposal to go in for any other aircraft which is preferable from the safety profitability point of view?

DR KARAN SINGH As you are aware we have recently purchased 7 Boeings

As far as the performance is concerned they are excellent and have been in operation The point is that these planes are in the fleet of IA

[Dr. Karan Singh]

and they are manufactured in India. We have made a total order for 24 out of which 17 were delivered; with one loss, 16 are with us. They are manufactured in India; they are an indigenous product. As long as they are safe, we must use them. I agree that if I had the money I could throw all the Avros away immediately and buy 20 more jets. That would be marvellous. But we have got to keep in view the fact that our resources are limited. This may be a poor thing, but it is our own and as long as it is safe, we must use it

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is not safe.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Is it or is it not a fact that a task team was entrusted to go into the airworthiness of this aircraft and they had found that this aircraft was quite fit? Is it or is not a fact that a foreign 'plane lobby led particularly by Fokker Friendship is lobbying against the Avro?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As far as the first question is concerned, there was the Ramamurtham Committee set up Then a task force was set up. I have got the report, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of Parliament. It consisted of O. P. Mehra, who was chief of HAL and is still its chief but who is now Chief of the Air Staff, Hussain and Arya. They have said that it is fit.

As far as lobbying is concerned, as far as I know, there is no such lobbying and we are not under any pressure. I must say, however, that there has been a very remarkable and very impressive campaign against the aircraft.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister did not tell us that this Fokker Friendship lobby had given a lunch party at which each and every invitee was given a clock.

Offices of Tea Board in U.S.S.R. and other Socialist Countries

*62. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reasons for not having any offices of the Indian Tea Board in U.S.S.R. and other Socialist countries which purchase a large quantity of Indian tea regularly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The offices of Tea Board are set up abroad depending upon the requirements of the market Accordingly, the Tea Board have set up offices at various places from time to time and at present they have offices in London, Brussels, New York, Cairo and Sydney.

So far, the Tea Board have not found it necessary to establish offices in U.S.S.R. or in the other Socialist countries.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The Minister has just informed us that opening of offices in other countries depends on the market as decided by the Tea Board. When our export trade in tea is developing with the socialist countries, why is the Board not feeling necessary to open offices in Moscow and other socialist capitals and only depending on capitalist trade centres like London and New York?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: These offices are opened with a view to tackle various problems faced in the export of tea. I do agree with the hon. member that our export to USSR and other socialist countries has gone up by more than 57 per cent. From 32.79 million kg. in 1970, it has gone up to 52 million kg. in 1972. Also the value which was Rs. 27 crores in 1970 has gone up to Rs. 42 crores in 1972. But I may humbly submit that exports to east Europe have risen by more than 56 per cent. In view of this and consistent with the need to tailor our

tea promotion activities with the different types of economic organisations, we have so far not felt the need to establish Tea Board offices in the USSR and other socialist countries. As and when we are faced with problems which we feel could be tackeled by opening Tea Board offices, we will never hesitate to do it. In the case of the other Tea Board offices, it is more to retain our trade; and there is stiff resistance and we have to tackle it.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister fight this reactionary and corrupt practice of the Indian Tea Board when the Government has declared that we are to develop our export trade in tea and other commodities with the socialist countries?

SHRI A. C GEORGE: The Tea Board is not an autonomous body, and it is subject to the control of the Government. Naturally, there cannot be any reactionary forces working in the Tea Board. (*Interruption*).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is quite clear from the hon. Ministers's statement that in the recent years our tea exports to the socialist countries, particularly USSR and other east European countries, have gone, up, whatever the figures in terms of the quantum or the amount that has been mentioned by the Minister. I would like to know further whether it is a fact that the USSR alone receives from our country as much as 95 per cent of our total export of Darjeeling tea. This also should be found out. What are the reasons that in the past two or three years the exports have gone up to a larger extent. May I know whether it is a fact that such tea exported to the USSR and other east European countries is being diverted to the hard currency areas in the western countries? In view of this, I would urge upon the Minster to say whether he will immediately open tea centres in the socialist countries to stop this gap and also to have more foreign exchange earnings from tea.

Secondly, the hon Minister has not yet said clearly what are the advantages that obtain by having these tea centres in the various parts of the world, though the hon. Minister said that he has not found it quite necessary to open tea centres in the socialist countries.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am very happy that the hon. Member who is also a member of the Tea Board has put this specific question. It is true that our export of tea to the USSR has gone up. From 1970, when it was at that time at the level of 28.76 million kg., it has gone up to 41.52 million kg in 1972. The value also has gone up. But I will not agree with the hon. Member that any of the socialist countries is purchasing tea from us and switching it over to hard currency countries. This is a false notion that is prevailing. I categorically refute that impression if it is prevailing. Tea is freely exported to whichever destination that is prepared to purchase. We can only assure the House that additional efforts will be made to see that our tea is consumed more in the international markets and more free foreign exchange is earned.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I want to know from the Minister whether the Government have entered into an agreement to export tea to the USSR during the current year and, if so, how much of tea will be exported.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: A sizeable quantity of tea is included in the 1973 trade plan. (*Interruption*). We have a trade plan with the USSR wherein tea is also included as a quota item. I will not be able to tell the precise quantity now.

जूता उद्योग में संकट

*63. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चे चमड़े के निर्यात के कारण भारत के जूता उद्योग मे संकट आ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संकट का सामना करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A satement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) On account of large exports of semi-processed hides and skins, there is shortage on supplies of leather to some extent and there has also been a rise in the prices. As a result, the footwear industry is facing some difficulty.

(b) The following steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation:—

(i) Exports of footwear of all categories and to all destinations have been canalised through the State Trading corporation of India with effect from 14-11-1972.

(ii) Exports of semi-processed hides and skins including crust leather have been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from 14-12-1972.

(iii) A ban has been imposed on the exports of all types of raw hides and skins (except lamb fur skins) with effect from 20-1-1973.

(iv) Restrictions are being placed on the exports of semi-processed hides and skins by introduction of a quota system with effect from 1-4-1973.

(v) A scheme is under consideration for assisting the footwear industry with a view to neutralising the adverse effects of shortage in the supplies of leather and increase in leather prices.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा है, उस में लिखा है कि अर्थ-साधित खालों तथा चमड़ियों के भारी मात्रा में हुए निर्यातों के कारण चमड़े की सप्लाइयों में कुछ हद तक कमी आ गई है और कीमतों में भी वृद्धि हो गई है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप जूता उद्योग को कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि चिथड़ों के आयात के बदले गर्म कपड़ों की गांठों पर गांठें आ गई और यहां का गरम कपड़े का बाजार गड़बड़ हो गया था, अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि चमड़े की खालें इतनी अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात हो गई हैं कि जूता उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का कोई विभाग इस प्रकार का नहीं है जो आयात और निर्यात पर दृष्टि रखता हो, जब गड़बड़ हो जाती है तब आपको पता चलता है ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: . Frankly speaking, the question of the hon. Member is slightly confusing. The semi-finished leather is a raw material for footwear or finished leather.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is "semi-finished"?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Whatever is not completely finished is semi-finished. I have not yet finished; semi-finished!

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, that is not for the footwear

SHRI A. C GEORGE: In 1971-72, the export of semi-finished leather was to the tune of Rs. 84 crores. But in 1972, between April to December, in these 9 months, our export of semi-finished leather has gone up to Rs. 105 crores This may apparently look to be an encouraging sign. But the real truth is that the raw material for

finished leather and footwear will not be sufficiently available internally. It is our endeavour to see that more and more finished items go out so that the value added is more. The proportion between semi-finished leather and finished leather is 2:3. If we export more of finished leather, we will be realising more.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उस का उत्तर नही दिया गया—आयात और निर्यात संतुलित रूप में, बैलैंस्ड रूप मे रहे—क्या इस की देखभाल नही की जाती ? अगर देखभाल की जाती है तो फिर यह कैसे हो गया कि मप्लाई ज्यादा हो गई ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is not exactly an imbalance. As the hon. member himself suggested there was a Committee to go into this problem under the Chairmanship of Dr. Seetaramaiah. They submitted a report and they suggested that it will not be a healthy practice to allow more and more of semi-finished leather to go out. So, it has been suggested that we put a ceiling to the extent of what was exported in 1971-72 and, progressively, during the next five years, we try to reduce the export of semi-finished leather so that more and more of raw material will be available for footwear industry

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री . उत्तर अभी भी नही आया । मै दूसरा प्रश्न पूछता हूं—आप ने यह कहा कि जूता उद्योग की सहायता करने के लिये आप किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहे है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस योजना को रूप-रेखा क्या है और आप किस प्रकार से उन की सहायता करेंगे ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The scheme for footwear industry is to charge a sort of levy or a cess on the export of semi-finished leather and what is accrued from this cess is to be passed on so that an encouragement may be given to the footwear industry. The scheme is under consideration and we hope to implement it by 1-4-73.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Recently there was drought and famine in Maharashtra and some parts of Telangana and there was death of cattle for want of animal feed. Is there any increased supply of skins and hides from Maharashtra and Telangana?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am not sure whether we can connect drought conditions with availability of raw hides and skins.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: When he says there is shortage of skins and hides, I am saying there is plenty of supply. I want to know from him whether it is a fact or not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह बात सही है कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अध-पका हुआ चमडा हमें बाहर भेजना पडा, उसके फलस्वरूप यह कमी आयी है और मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मूल्यों मे कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ? जब आपको पता था कि देश के अन्दर भी चमड़े की आवश्यकता लोगो को पड़ती है और हम इतनी अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात करेंगे तो यहां के जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे है, जो कारीगर काम को करते हैं वे संकट मे पड़ जायेंगे तो बाहर भेजते हुये क्या आपने संकट पर विचार किया था ? यदि विचार किया था तो क्या विचार किया ? आपने अन्त में कहा है कि हम उन्हें राहत देने के बारे में विचार कर रहें हैं, इस विचार पर निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा, उन्हे तत्काल कौन सी राहत देने जा रहे हैं तथा उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है और यह कब तक अन्तिम रूप ले लेगा ?

SHRI A. C GEORGE: I said at the outset that the export of semi-finished leather has gone up and the price also has gone up exorbitantly. When we found this situation on

14-12-1972 we canalised the export of semi-finished leather goods so that Government may have better control over the export of semi-finished leather. About the latter part of the question I answered already that we hoped by 1-4-1973 we would be able to implement the scheme of giving relief to the footwear manufacturers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नही आया । आपने उत्तर मे कहा कि निर्यात ज्यादा हो गया—ज्यादा कैसे हो गया ? आपके ज्यादा निर्यात कर देने से लोगों का व्यापार ठप्प हो गया, कीमतें बढ गयीं । मैं जानना चाहता हू कितने प्रतिशत कीमते बढ़ी हैं और इसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे है ? इन्होने कहा है कि विचार कर रहे हैं, राहत देंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन-कौन सी राहत देने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question By what percentage the price rose?

SHRI A. C GEORGE: The exact percentage we may not be able to give now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब जवाब देंगे ? 20 से लेकर 40 प्रतिशत तक कीमतें बढ़ी हैं—किस आधार पर आपने कहा है कि कीमतें बढी हैं, वह बतलाइये ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Can he not indicate even the approximate rise in price? What was the quantum? He can give some indication at least.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The general rise is more than 30 per cent.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जूता इण्डस्ट्री एक खास इण्डस्ट्री और उसमें आज बहुत कमी आ रही है । उसके सुधार के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ताकि रशिया को ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट हो सके जिससे हम को करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होती है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We have a scheme to have semi-finished leather converted into finished leather, footwear and other leather manufactures. For this some imported machinery is needed and we are trying to build the infrastructure for building up the industry for conversion of semi-finished leather into footwear and other leather goods.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारतीय जूते बड़े प्रसिद्ध हैं । भारतीय जूते टिकाऊ हैं, सस्ते हैं और अच्छे हैं लेकिन जो कन्साइनमेंट एक्सपोर्ट के हुये उसमें एक बार रशिया को दाहिने पैर के जूते ही गये, बायें पैर के भूल ही गये । जब वहा से प्रोटेस्ट हुआ तब यहां से बायें पैर के जूते भेजे गये । यही कारण है कि जूतों का निर्यात बन्द हो गया । अब फिनिश्ड और सेमी फिनिश्ड गुड्स जाने लगे हैं । यदि यह बात सच है तो इसके लिये क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ताकि यहां से जूते भेजे जा सके जिससे लेबर को फायदा हो सके , कच्चे माल को बचा कर पके माल को भेजा जा सके ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This confusion about right and left happened as a stray incident in 1968. Afterwards, we have made enough precautions and there are no more complaints.

Trade with Bangladesh

*64. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of export of various Indian goods to Bangladesh during the last year;

(b) what percentage of such export was through private trade agencies; and

(c) what was the total import to India from that country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) The following are the recorded figures of exports commodity-wise for the period April—August, 1972:

Statement

(Rs. lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity.	Unit	Qty	Value
1.	Wheat	000 Tons	226	1833
2.	Gram split.	Tons.	663	9
3.	Tobacco Unmanufactured	L. Kg.	45	196
4.	Milk and cream	000 kg.	320	28
5.	Phosphorous white and yellow.	,,	9	1
6.	Phosphorus red.	,,	9	1
7.	Potasium chlorate	,,	220	5
8.	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products.	Value.	..	35
9.	Articles and materials of rubber	,,	..	6
10.	Paper and paper-borad.	,,	..	17
11.	Articles made of pulp	,,	..	10
12.	Cement portland grey	000 Tons	59	127
13.	Sodium bicarbonate.	000 kg.	48	2
14.	Castor oil.	L. Kg.	4	11
15.	Raw cotton excl. linters sweepings etc.	000 Tons	3·2	301
16.	Cotton yarn and thread	000 Kg.	548	70
17.	Galved and corrogated sheets of iron and steel	000 Tons	3	40
18.	Wire rods iron or steel other than of high carbon alloy steel	000 Tons	0·9	12
19.	Bars, rods except wire rods of iron or steel, except high carbon allow steel	,,	0·5	6
20.	Pig iron incl. cast	,,	2·2	12
	TOTAL Exports (incl. other items and re-exports)	Value.	..	3317

Statistics beyond the month of August are not yet available.

(b) Statistics are not maintained according to categories of exporters.

(c) During April-July, 1972—for which figures are at present available, imports from Bangladesh were of the order of Rs. 26 lakhs.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know whether Government have any plan for a joint move for jute export to other countries of the world?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The question was pertaining to Bangladesh. The hon. Member has asked about our schemes to export to other countries. Of course, we have schemes and the schemes are being implemented in regard to export of jute to other countries as well.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know whether the Government will consider making an ambitious plan to export handloom weavers' products to Bangladesh and to import fish from there?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In the agreement that we had with Bangladesh, there is a provision for import of raw fish and it is being implemented, but not to the extent we expected. Handloom and other things, we are exporting through State agencies.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to numerous reports which have appeared that some of these commodities which have been supplied from India to Bangladesh, particularly by private trade agency, have been of substandard quality and have often been found not to be as per specifications, and this unfortunate occurence has been exploited in Bangladesh by certain anti-Indian elements also. I would like to know from him what is the extent, actually, of this problem and what steps Government has taken to see that such things do not occur in future—so that this may not become a point of unnecessary friction between the two countries.

PROF D P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a fact that initially there were some such reports, but in the light of those the pattern of trade with Bangladesh has been completely changed, and more than 70 per cent of our trade with Bangladesh under the Limited Payments Agreement is being channelised through State agencies, so that this sort of irregular and unhappy things do not take place, creating avoidable misunderstanding between the two counties.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA ; May I know whether it is a fact that by 31st March this year the 150-crore Indo-Bangladesh trade pact is going to end and if so, whether any balancing of the success and failure of import and export both by Bangladesh and India has been made and if so, whether that will be taken into consideration before entering into a new pact with Bangladesh?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA; Yes, Sir. The bilateral agreement entered into between these two countries envisaged a total quantum of trade worth Rs. 50 crores and not Rs. 150 crores. In terms of performance, we have found that the agreement did not work to the extent we expected Various reasons are there for that—the fluid situation, transport bottlenecks and other difficulties. And as I said, the implementation of the agreement is not to the extent we expected. So, while we enter into the next agreement, the shortfalls and the reasons thereof will be taken into consideration.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA· May I know whether it is a fact that so far as the price of jute is concerned, Bangla Desh has of late been undercutting thereby imperilling export of jute from India?

PROF D. P CHATTOPADHYAYA: I cannot confirm it at this stage because necessary information of a definite nature is not with us at the moment.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गर-सरकारी एजेंसियों को

निर्यात किया है और उन्होंने गड़बड़ियां की हैं, क्या उन ऐजेंसियों के नाम आप बतलायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am not aware of any report that Government agencies are involved in any sort of mal-practices Further, if any such specific instance is with the hon. Member, we will certainly look into it and do the needful if he passes on that information to us.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं गैर-सरकारी ऐजेंसियो के लिये पुछ रहा हूं ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I said in answer to an hon. Member's question earlier, there were some such reports to start with in 1972.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any idea about the names of those agencies?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir. They have been deprived of the right to do the business any more.

Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought Relief Works

*65. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked for a large amount of Central assistance for giving relief to the drought affected people; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of assistance that has been rendered by the Centre to Maharashtra so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As against a requirement of Rs. 180.58 crores presented by the State Government, a total ceiling of Rs. 94.09 crores has been adopted on the basis of the recommendations of the Central teams for expenditure during the current financial year on drought relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 49.00 crores has so far been released to the State Government.. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure under the ceilings to be reported by the State Government.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Drought Relief Works

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*74. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount demanded by Gujarat Government to face drought situation in the State;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(c) the total amount paid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). In response to a request from the State Government, a Central Team visited Gujarat in September, 1972 and on the basis of its recommendations a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 6.9 crores on drought relief measures was adopted for purposes of Central assistance. On the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Government under this ceiling, an amount of Rs. 1.5 crores has so far been released to that Government: further assistance will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government. Another Central Team of Officers is presently visiting the State to review the ceilings in the light of the continuing drought situation and its report is awaited.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Maharashtra has been facing drought conditions for the last three successive years and this year's and this year's famine is unprecedented. Thousands

of relief works have been started and more than three million men and women have been employed on these relief works. The people are facing the calamity with courage and the State Government is doing its best to give relief with the aid and assistance of the Central Government.

Out of Rs. 94.09 crores sanctioned by the Centre, Rs. 49 crores have been released so far. May I know from the Finance Minister whether the remaining Rs. 45 crores will be released before the 31st March as the expenditure under the ceiling has already been incurred by the State Government?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I said, reimbursement and release of money etc. depend upon the actual expenditure that is incurred. So, if it is incurred during that period, certainly, the money would be released.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL In view of the fact that there are four months more for the rains to come and relief works have got to be continued up till July and even upto September and in view of the fact that many more people will have to be given employment and in this situation more expenditure has to be incurred by State Government, can the State Government ask for more from the Centre?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It all depends upon the State Government's judgment and the State Government's assessment.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र में अभूतपूर्व सूखा पड़ा है इसी तरह से मैं भी कह सकता हूं कि गुजरात में अभूतपूर्व सूखा पड़ा और पशुओं का चारा, पानी तथा अनाज की इतनी कमी हो गयी है कि उसके लिये लोग मारे मारे फिरते हैं। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि गुजरात में इस विकट परिस्थिति में जो भी चाहें, राशि के रूप में, चारे के रूप में, या अनाज के रूप में सबसे अधिक आज जरूरत है सहायता की, इसलिये उसको यह राशि तुरन्त दी जाये और सबसे अधिक उसको सहायता पहुंचायी जाये ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Things in Gujarat are equally grim and we have assured Gujarat Government that they certainly will be supported by the Central Government in this matter.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: The Minister stated that Central team has visited Gujarat. It had visited, and it is going to visit also. Now, Sir, may I know how many districts have been drought-affected, which were not touched by this Central team which had already gone there?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is very difficult for me to say exactly how many districts they visited, etc. But we have the State Government's information that the total area of kharif villages which were affected were 81 lakh acres and the total area under rabi villages were 88,000. The total number of cattle population was more than 49 lakhs etc. So, the vastness and the magnitude of this problem is indicated by these figures.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Why I purposely asked regarding districts was because Jamnagar district is one district which has never had such a drought situation as it is having now. But unfortunately no central officer nor has any Minister from Centre been able to go to that district. Will they go to this district in future?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When any Central Team visits, its programme is arranged by the State Government because, naturally, the State Government is expected to know more about the nature and the type of famine, etc. It depends upon

the initiative of the State Government. Equally these people also should go and see and I have no doubt, Central team people also can take the initiative and take action in the matter. If the hon. Member gives any suggestion in this regard, I will certainly forward them to the concerned persons in the Planning Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Maharashtra Government made two specific demands from the Centre. Number one. They said, as famine relief work, West Coast Konkan Railway should be started immediately In the Railway Budget the House was informed that it is under active consideration of the Finance Ministry. Since fortunately the Finance Minister is here, we would like to know how far the active consideration has proceeded? Will it be over before the famine is over?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not only under consideration of this Ministry, it is under active consideration of this Ministry, it is under active consideration of the whole Government

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is what we have been told. We have been told by the Railway Minister that it is under active consideration of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, I am also speaking on behalf of the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: He asked, will the active consideration be over before the famine is over. He has not replied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Two ministers from the same Ministry have given contradictory replies.

I think you should protect Members who are seeking clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: He may send it to me in writing, and I shall see how it contradicts, and I shall get the clarification from him.

SHRI PILOO MODY. If they do not give the clarification, then you must dismiss them.

MR. SPEAKER: When he will be the Speaker, he may have this authority.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Is it true that the assistance so far given to the Government of Maharashtra is far below the demand made by them, and if so, what is the difference between the demand made and the assistance given? Thirdly, how are the State Governments expected to meet this shortfall?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Normally, whatever demand is made is ultimately assessed according to certain criteria that the Planning Commission has accepted, and it is on that basis that this is done.

MR SPEAKER: The main questions are confined to Maharashtra and Gujarat only and I shall try to accommodate Members from these States.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I belong to both States.

SHRI S R DAMANI In view of the change in the policy of the Government that the States can take up works which would afford permanent relief in the famine-affected areas, may I know whether the schemes for irrigation and rural electrification in the famine areas which are under consideration would be cleared and if so, the extent to which money will be sanctioned for these schemes?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member is referring to certain normal schemes of plan etc., about which I have no information.

SHRI S. R DAMANI: I am not referring to the Plan schemes, but

MR SPEAKER The hon Member has gone beyond the scope of the main questions

SHRI PILOO MODY From what I understand what I study, the famines in Maharashtra and Gujarat are both equally serious and of the same magnitude, and it is a tremendously great problem which both Governments are facing, but from the figures which I have seen so far, I find that something like Rs 44 crores or Rs. 45 crores has been released to the Government of Maharashtra while only something like Rs 3 5 crores to Rs 4 crores has been released to the Government of Gujarat

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Only Rs 1 5 crores

SHRI PILOO MODY I would like to know why this sort of discrepancy has crept in into the release of funds?

AN HON MEMBER Not discrepancy but discrimination

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. There is no discrepancy As a matter of fact normally the amounts are released on the basis of expenditure actually incurred and the reports that are received That does not mean that there is going to be

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is the authorisation? Is there any authorisation for a higher amount? Less expenditure might have been incurred, but what is the authorised amount?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Authorisation by the State Government

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By the Central Government

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: By the Central Government? We have laid down certain criteria and we have laid down certain sectors for allocation of money It depends upon the actual expenditure on those sectors.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Before I ask my supplementary question, may I seek one clarification from the hon Minister? In his original reply, he has said that Rs 49 and odd crores had been released to Maharashtra, but the press reports today say that it is Rs 74 and odd crores What is the discrepancy due to?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN The discrepancy is between the amount which is sanctioned and the amount which is released These are two different things Allocation is one thing and the actual release is another thing

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR The press reports say that it was Rs 74 and odd crores

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Let him go by my reports Why should he go by press reports?

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Having got this clarification, I would ask whether it is a fact that although the situation in Gujarat is almost as serious—undoubtedly, it is very serious in Maharashtra—as in Maharashtra Central assistance is not forthcoming to Gujarat because of the lack of political pressure in Delhi in the Congress circles, because of the fact that there are no persons and pulls in the Centre to agitate for more assistance to the State?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I have assured the Government of Gujarat and I can assure this hon House that whatever be the necessary requirements of Gujarat in regard to tackling the drought situation there—as a matter of fact, not only in Gujarat but anywhere in the country—so far as the suffering of the

people is concerned, whatever be the difficulties, we will certainly stand by the people.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: In view of the fact that there is a serious drought situation in Mysore affecting the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bijapur, Balgaum and Dharwar....

MR SPEAKER: The question is about Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Mysore must also be allowed.

MR SPEAKER. I have asked him to sit down. (*Interruptions*). Do not get excited at every stage.

श्री बुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में भी सूखा पड़ा हुआ है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A full-fledged discussion should be allowed on this

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many members getting up from other States besides Maharashtra and Gujarat.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is everywhere.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Chief Minister of Gujarat stated in the State legislature that his request for famine relief has been of the order of Rs. 92 crores. It is a specific figure which was stated. In view of this, what has been the amount sanctioned?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Exactly. That statement is there. In the second team, we will go into this particular matter.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Please allow a discussion on this. Half the country is suffering from drought.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving first chance to members from Maharashtra and Gujarat. Shri Gotkhinde.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please sit down. Why are you disturbing the House? Do not make it a practice. Please sit down, all of you. Do not try to do like this.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: In view of the fact that whatever the allocation to the Maharashtra Government it has been spent properly by the Maharashtra Government, and in view of the fact that hundreds of people are migrating to the cities because there is no water in most of the villages there, may I know from the Government whether they are going to give more allocations for drinking water purposes, for the expenditure to be met by the State Government on this behalf?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, I cannot give any particular promise about it I have generally given an indication of the savings and the release of money according to the basis of expenditure.

Here, may I request you to permit me to say one thing? I do not want any Member from any State to feel that their problems are not looked after, say, Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan—(*Interruption*).

AN HON MEMBER. Mysore.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mysore also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please allow a discussion on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will put a very relevant question. Give me a chance.

MR SPEAKER: I know that you always put a very relevant question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Minister was suggesting something. We could not hear him properly.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been able to hear him myself.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let him complete it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him tell us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There was a feeling as if we are giving information about some States and not giving the information about others. (*Interruption*). Please listen, Mr. Sathe. Let us not be technical about it, because it is not right to have a feeling in the minds of some Members that they do not get a reply. I have got some information here, because, the drought conditions that are prevailing—(*Interruption*).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, I take it that you do not allow any Member to ask a question which does not arise from the subject mentioned in the question. If you have allowed such questions, then I submit that it should become a precedent in future also. (*Interruption*).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I see so many Members rising. (*Interruption*). Sit down, please, Mr. Mehta. What I propose is this. There are so many Members interested in this; not only those from Gujarat and Maharashtra but others from other States also. In that case, when this question is very important, I will fix some time to be given for this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let him give the information.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: About the drought situation, he may reply. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said this is not something which is going out of the way. I have said it. But if he gives some information, I will allot time for discussion on this. It is not in reply to those questions; he has independently got up; he said that he has certain information for which I say I will allot some separate time for discussion, because I see, besides Members from Maharashtra and Gujarat, several others from other States are also affected by it. I see many of the hon. Members standing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have got a statement. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: For the present, let him make the statement.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: During 1972-73, up to 22nd February, so far as the ceiling and the releases are concerned, I have got information about some States. For example, for natural calamity; drought and cyclone in Andhra, the State Government's estimate by way of grants and loans was Rs. 74 crores and 7 for cyclone; the ceilings on extent of damage for the purpose of Central Assistance by the Ministry of Finance was Rs. 28 crores, and 71 lakhs for cyclone. In the case of Assam it was Rs. 4 crores and 72 crores. In the case of Bihar it was Rs. 30 crores and 30.4 crores. In the case of Gujarat it was 6.9 crores; in the case of Kerala it was 1.27 crores. For Madhya Pradesh unfortunately it is not indicated; but a Central team has been asked to assess the situation and its report is awaited....(*As Hon. Member*; what about Mysore?) For Mysore the ceiling which was accepted was 7.75; in addition to that I have also agreed provisionally to release Rs. 10 crores, out of which nearly Rs. 8 crores had been released already.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान को क्या दिया गया है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Rajasthan? For this year it was Rs. 6,60 crores; Tamil Nadu—Rs. 1.5 crores; U. P. Rs. 8.10 crores; West Bengal Rs. 10.8 crores and Orissa Rs. 14.6 crores....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Some of us have demanded a discussion on the statement of the Food Minister on the drought situation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, in Maharashtra....

MR. SPEAKER: The time is over.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At least you kindly hear. The situation has deteriorated so much that lakhs of people who could not get food in the villages go to the cities and the traders and the black-marketeers are taking advantage and they are being employed at half the wage in the towns and cities. Not only that. workers who are already working on Rs. 8 a day are being froced to work on Rs. 3 a day in Bombay city; it is under the Congress rule; here is also the Congress Government and Mr. Chavan is the Finance Minister. The situation has so much deteriorated.

MR. SPEAKER The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conducting of survey by R.B.I on the pattern of investment of scheduled commercial banks

*66. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had recently conducted a survey on the pattern of investment of scheduled commercial banks; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings of that survey?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A survey of investments of scheduled commercial banks is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March every year. The latest survey for which information has been published relates to the year ended 31st March, 1971. The details of this survey are contained in the Reserve Bank of India's bulletin for November, 1972.

2. The survey covers investments in Central and State Government securities, other trustee securities, shares and debentures of joint stock companies, fixed deposits with banks etc. of scheduled commercial banks in India and those of Indian secheduled commercial banks offices in foreign countries. Some of the important findings of this survey are

(a) The total investments of the scheduled commercial banks including the Indian Banks' offices abroad amounted to Rs.1871 crores as on 31st March, 1971 The increase in investments during the year under review was higher at Rs. 284 crores compared to an increase of only Rs. 176 crores in the preceding year.

(b) Between end March, 1970 and end March, 1971 there was a fall in the proportion of investments in central Government securities and a rise in the proportion of investments in State Government and "other trustee securities"; and

(c) The maturity pattern of investments in Government securities showed a shift from short and medium term securities to long term securities between end March, 1970 and end March, 1971.

Rise in Prices

*67. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Economic Times', Bombay dated the

17th January, 1973 under the caption "Sky rocketing prices—consumers may erupt any time"; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The *Economic Times* dated the 17th January, 1973 published a report under the caption skyrocketing prices—consumers may except any time. The report relates to the retail prices of some selected consumer goods in Bombay.

(b) Government is concerned over the rising trend of prices at retail level. In order to check such a price rise, the remedy lies in strengthening the machinery for distribution of essential goods. The State Government are taking appropriate steps in that direction. However, the problem of rising prices is essentially linked with shortages of essential goods particularly foodgrains. On its part, the Central Government has taken various steps to ease the pressure on prices, particularly those of essential consumer goods. These measures include a crash programme for increasing rabi production, sizeable imports of foodgrains and edible oils/oilseeds, strengthening of price and distribution controls in the case of sugar and controlled varieties of cloth, enlargement of the public distribution system and stepping up releases of foodgrains from the Government stocks, curbing speculative activities and mopping up excess demand through monetary and fiscal measures.

Progress made in Canalising Dry Fruit Trade through S.T.C.

*68. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in canalising the dry fruit trade through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in not enforcing these arrangements;

(c) the steps taken by Government to cut down the private imporers' high profits in this trade; and

(d) the stage at which the Indo-Iran trade agreement for the import of dry fruits stands?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration.

(d) The Indo-Iran Trade Agreement which expired on the 10th December, 1972 has been extended until the 10th of March.

एशिया 72 में विभिन्न देशों द्वारा उनके स्टालों में प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के लिए मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

*69. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया '72' व्यापार मेले में विभिन्न देशों द्वारा अपने स्टालों में प्रदर्शित की गई वस्तुओं को खरीदने के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मेले के आयोजन के परिणामस्वरूप हमारी विदेशी व्यापार नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये व्यापार करारों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) 4.18 करोड़ रु० ।

(ख) स्वयं मेला ही हमारी विदेश व्यापार नीति का परिणाम है, जिसका उद्देश्य विकासशील विश्व तथा विकसित देशों के साथ हमारे व्यापार सम्बन्धों को सुधारना है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Under-invoicing and Over-invoicing by Tatas, Birlas and Group of Sahu-Jain Industries

*70. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the location of the Companies of TATAS, BIRLAS and SAHU-JAIN Group of Industries which are in foreign countries; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to check them from doing over invoicing and under-invoicing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A statement giving information regarding the location of the companies of TATAS and BIRLAS in foreign countries and the steps taken, in general, by Government to check the problem of over-invoicing and under-invoicing is laid on the Table of the House. The information regarding SAHU-JAIN Group of Industries is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Statement

(a) The names and location of the Companies incorporated abroad in which TATAS and BIRLAS have a majority or complete share holding are as follows:—

Tata Group:

1. Tata Incorporated, New York, U.S.A.
2. Tata Limited, London.
3. Tata International AG, Switzerland.
4. Tata Sundamerica S A. Argentina, set up to bid for soda ash plant.
5. Joint Venture—Unitata Sdn. Bhd., Malasia.

Birla Group:

1. The East India Produce Co. Ltd., London—Subsidiaries—
   (a) The American East India Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
   (b) Green and Nickles Ltd., London.
2. Birla A. G., Zug, Switzerland.
3. The Trading Engineering Agencies Corporation, Geneva (now named as Jyoti S A, Switzerland).
4. Traders International Inc, Washington, U S.A.
5. Hongkong Commercial House Ltd., Hongkong.
6. India Malaysia Textiles, Berhad.

(b) The subsidiaries of Tatas, Birlas and Sahu-Jain Group of Industries are non-resident for foreign exchange control purposes and are not subject to the provisions applicable to residents Remedial action would, however, be taken as and when instances of malpractices come to the notice of the Government.

2. Government are, however, seized of the general problems of under-invoicing and over-invoicing and have taken specific steps from time to time to solve the problem. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee contained in paragraph 1 55 in the 56th Report of 1968-69, a Study Team was formed to study the problem of manipulation of foreign exchange through over-invoicing and under-invoicing and for making recommendations for preventing such malpractices. The Report of the Study Team was laid before the Parliament in November, 1971.

3. In pursuance of the acceptance of the recommendations, action is in hand to amend suitably the various Acts, such as Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, Gold (Control) Act, Import and Export Trade Control Acts, Passport Act, etc. In fact, Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill, incorporating the desired amendments, was introduced during the last Session of Parliament. The Bill seeking amendment of Customs Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, Gold (Control) Act is also before Parliament.

4. Government decisions have already been taken on the bulk of the

recommendations. A few of the recommendations are still under consideration of the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, Central Bureau of Investigation, and the concerned Departments/Ministries.

Stay of Officers in Central Excise and Customs Department at one place

*71. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any period of stay at one place for Deputy Collector, Central Excise and Customs has been prescribed;

(b) if so, the duration of the period; and

(c) whether some of the officers, who had been transferred out of Delhi on promotion in 1970, have been brought back to Delhi, although they had not stayed in their posts for even three years and appointed against posts carrying Special Pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) and (b). No period as such has been prescribed although the Deputy Collectors are usually transferred after a stay of three years at one place.

(c) There are several instances where officers promoted to the rank of Deputy Collector in 1970 had to be transferred before completing a stay of three years to special pay posts at Delhi. These include one officer who having been posted out of Delhi on promotion as a Deputy Collector in April, 1970 was transferred to Delhi in December, 1972 to a special pay post.

Consortium of Indian Manufacturers for setting up Joint Venture Abroad

*72. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to encourage the formation of a consortium of Indian manufacturers to set up large sized joint ventures in other countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and various industrialists in this regard; and

(c) whether any scheme has been worked out as regards the countries where such joint ventures are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) There is no proposal before the Government for the formation of a consortium of Indian manufacturers to set up joint ventures abroad.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decline in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

*73. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Foreign Exchange Reserves are likely to decline by th end of March-April, 1973; and

(b) if so, the assessment regarding the balances of payments position in 1973 and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position of the balance of payments in 1973 is likely to be a matter of concern. Its viability would greatly depend on our ability to speedily expand the domestic production in critical sectors so as to reduce the pressure on imports, expansion of exports and implementation of import substitution programmes.

Production and Requirements of Natural Rubber

*75. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are reaching near self-sufficiency in the matter of natural rubber production;

(b) the present requirement of rubber and its indigenous production; and

(c) the quantity of rubber we are importing now and the position during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that during the year 1972-73 the rubber industry as a whole would consume 1,05,000 tonnes of natural rubber as against the estimated production of 1,13,000 tonnes.

(c) The quantity of natural rubber (Hevea) imported during the last 3 years is as below:—

1969-70 . .	13,562 tonnes
1970-71 . .	1.824 tonnes
1971-72 . .	405 tonnes

Exemption of Gratuity from Income-Tax

*76 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to further examine the question of raising the maximum limit of gratuity exempted from Income-tax; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question is still under consideration.

Decline in Exports to East European Countries

*77. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable decline in exports to East European countries in the recent past;

(b) if so, the extent of decline; and

(c) the reasons for the decline?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

आल इण्डिया बैंक इम्पलाइज ऐसोसिएशन द्वारा प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन

*७८. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1973 के तीसरे सप्ताह में आल इण्डिया बैंक इम्पलाइज एसोसिएशन का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उनसे मिला था;

(ख) क्या उन्होने उन्हे कोई ज्ञापन दिया था और बैंको के संचालन और ऋण के वितरण आदि के बारे मे कुछ सुझाव भी दिये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जी, नही ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होता ।

Advances made by Commercial Banks to Agricultural Sector

*79. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the total advance made by the Commercial Banks in 1972, only 5 to 6 per cent went to the agricultural sector and whether this comparatively meagre portion of advances made to the agricultural sector has largely gone to rich peasants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase bank advances to agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Even though it may not be correct to say that only 5 to 6 per cent of the total advances made by comemrcial banks go to agriculture, the percentage of agricultural lending in the total advances made by banks is on the low side. As against 5.2 per cent in June 1969, the percentage has now risen to only 8 per cent as on 30th June 1972.

Among the main reasons responsible for this is the lack of experienced and trained personnel in the commercial banks to deal with agricultural lending. The banks give credit facilities to farmers in relation to their needs and their capacity to meet part of the costs out of their own savings. It is, therefore, unavoidable that farmers with larger holding will get somewhat larger amounts. However, the number of accounts in respect of small borrowers owning up to 5 acres of land each is about the same as that of bigger farmers covered by public sector banks.

The banks have been taking several steps to improve the situation by extending their organisational machinery as also by simplifying procedures. The banks are now adopting area approach to agricultural lending and in some cases they are adopting primary cooperative societies for extending credit facilities to the farmers.

Demand made for inquiry into the working of Reserve Bank of India

*80. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the setting up of an inquiry into the working of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether Government have rejected it; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A few suggestions about an enquiry into the working of the Reserve Bank of India had been made in the discussions in certain meetings. The Government does not consider it necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Reserve Bank of India.

Profit earned by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

601. SHRI VEKARIA:
DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits earned by the Khadi Gramodyog, New Delhi after the Indo-Chinese War of 1962 were credited to the Workers Benefit Reserve Fund;

(b) if so, the amount credited to the Reserve Fund till now since 1962;

(c) whether this amount instead of being distributed amongst the workers has now been credited to the Capital Account of the Bhavan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the manner in which this fund is proposed to be ultimately utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees one lakh sixty thousand only.

(c) and (d). This amount was transferred to Head Office through Capital Account in order to pool net surpluses or deficits of all Trading Units of the Commission and to finance activities for the welfare of the workers from part of net surpluses, in the Central Office. On the advice of its Financial Adviser the Commission decided that

Trading Units of the Commission needed only provisions and no reserves

Conversion of Dearness Allowance into House Rent Allowance in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

602 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Dearness Allowance paid to the workers of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi was converted into House Rent Allowance, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Gratuity to the Employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

603 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the latest position regarding the grant of Gratuity to the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and

(b) when the final decision is likely to be taken on this long-standing demand of the staff of the Khadi Bhavan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) It has recently been decided to extend the Gratuity Scheme to the trading staff of the Commission.

Chandiwalla Award in relations to Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

604 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the progress made so far in the matter of implementation of Chandiwalla Award in relation to the Khadi Bhavan New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) Implementation of the Chandiwalla Award has been completed except for the following which have yet to be settled

(i) Implementation of Second Pay Commission recommendations,

(ii) Finalisation of Seniority list, and

(iii) Extension of Gratuity Benefit

Application of Second Pay Commission Recommendation in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

605 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of application of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations to the staff of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi,

(b) whether the final decision would be taken before the announcement of the Third Pay Commission's Report, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Theft in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

606. DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5181 on the 20th December, 1972 regarding theft in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi and state:

(a) the stage at which the investigation into the loss of money in the safe of the Khadi Bhavan, New Delhi, stands,

(b) the action taken to recover the amount from the delinquent officials, and

(c) the remedial measures taken to prevent recurrence of such thefts of Bhavan's cash?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Reports on police investigations and departmental enquiry are still awaited by the Commission

(b) Does not arise at this stage in view of (a) above

(c) Arrangements have been finalised to open a collection account with the evening branch of the State Bank of India at Connaught Circus for depositing these collections on the same day in the Bank Two large sized steel safes have been provided for keeping remaining cash collections, if any, of the day from the safety point of view.

Allotment and Expenditure of Funds in K V.I.C.

607. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allotted to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the last three years *viz.*, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the total amount spent during the period under the following heads:

(i) Establishment of the Commission;

(ii) Establishment of the various Khadi Bhavans;

(iii) Travelling Allowances of the Commission's Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff; and

(iv) T A paid to Staff of the Khadi Bhavans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Post of Manager in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

608 DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi has recently advertised for the post of a Manager in the scale of Rs 700—1100, and

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the manner in which the selection was made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 13 applications have been received and a selection will be made through interviews by the Services Board

Washing Allowance to the Staff of Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

609 DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in the price of the Khadi cloth supplied to the workers of the Khadi Bhavan, Government propose to increase the existing ceiling limit of washing

charge @ Rs. 3/- p.m. in view of the mounting rise in the charges; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Washing allowance rate in the Bhavans run by the Commission is higher than the rate applicable to Class IV employees of the Commission by one rupee per month per head.

Discussions with Foreign Minister of France on Bilateral Issues

610. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of France had detailed talks with India on bilateral trade in December, 1972;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed and what conclusions were arrived at; and

(c) which members of the European Economic Community have agreed in principle to facilitate arrangements for increased trade between India and the E.E.C. on the initiative of French Foreign Minister and what is the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Annual Indo-French bilateral talks took place in New Delhi on 5th and 6th of December, 1972. The French delegation was led by Mr. Andere Bettencourt, Minister delegate to the Minister of Foreign of France. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs. These consultations covered a wide range of subjects including Indo-French bilateral relations in the political, economic fields etc. Such bilateral consultations are confidential in nature and it is not customary to disclose the details of the discussions.

Relief to West Bengal Textile Industry

611. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton mill owners of West Bengal have to pay annually nearly one crore of rupees for getting cotton from other cotton growing areas;

(b) whether this heavy cost of transportation added to the cost of production makes the cloth produced in West Bengal less competitive even in the internal market in the country;

(c) whether the industry has repeatedly pointed out to Government this handicap and have urged for rationalisation of price structure for the West Bengal cotton mills, and

(d) whether Government have considered this matter and if so, the steps proposed to give relief to West Bengal Textile industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) to (d). Representations have been received that the Cotton textile mills of West Bengal have to pay extra freight on transportation of cotton from the cotton growing centres of the country which comparatively adds to the cost of production. The matter was considered in a meeting taken by the then Minister of Foreign Trade with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States on 13th January, 1973. It has been decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Commerce) to go into the matter in detail.

Joint Indo-Bangladesh Jute Price Policy

612. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Brokers' Association has urged upon Government to evolve a joint-Bangladesh jute price policy to face global competition and also competition from synthetics;

(b) whether the association has also suggested for joint research in jute between the two countries so that the competitiveness of Indian and Bangladesh jute could be augmented; and

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions and if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The President of the Jute Brokers Association had made suggestions for co-operation between India and Bangladesh, in his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 16th December, 1972.

(c) A joint Indo-Bangladesh Study Group on Jute Co-operation has been set up with a view to promoting the efforts of both the countries to protect the interest of jute and jute manufactures in the world economy

Depreciation of value of Rupee

613 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state to what extent the value of rupee has depreciated in December, 1972 as compared to its value some five year ago?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The purchasing power of the rupee (measured in terms of the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index, with base (1949=100), has fallen from 46 7 paise in December 1967 to 39 2 paise in December 1972 i.e. by 16 per cent.

Pay Commission's Recommendations on Price Rise

614. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Pay Commission has been asked to take into consideration the price rise till the end of 1972 and if not the period upto which the Commission will confine its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Under the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission it is open to the Commission to devise its own procedure for carrying out its work. The Commission has its own arrangements for collection of information regarding the trends in the consumer price index level from time to time The question of Government giving advice to the Commission in this regard does not arise. The index level to which the Commission's recommendations may be related, will be known when the final report of the Commission becomes available.

रूस से सामान का आयात

615. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970–71 और 1971–72 के दौरान रूस से कितने रुपये का सामान आयात किया गया;

(ख) आयातित वस्तुओं में मुख्य चीजें क्या हैं; और

(ग) 1972–73 में कितने रुपये का सामान आयात किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०सी०जार्ज) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970–71 तथा 1971–72 के दौरान सोवियत संघ से आयातित माल का मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है :

	करोड़ रु०
1970–71	106.13
1971–72	81.66

(ख) सोवियत संघ से आयातित मुख्य वस्तुएं ये थीं : मशीनें तथा उपस्कर, एस्बेटास, पैट्रोलियम उत्पाद, उर्वरक, औषधि तथा भेषज पदार्थ, जस्ता, निकल, तांबा, वेलित

इस्पात उत्पाद, ताप सह ईंटें, अखबारी कागज, पैलेडियम तथा उसके हिस्से पुर्जे और भारत में सोवियत संघ की सहायता से चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिये फालतू पुर्जे तथा संघटक ।

(ग) सोवियत संघ के साथ हस्ताक्षरित व्यापार संलेख के अनुसार, 1973 के दौरान उस देश से लगभग 152 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के माल के आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है । 1972-73 (अप्रैल-अगस्त) के दौरान सोवियत संघ से किये गये आयातों का मूल्य 38.94 करोड़ रु० है ।

दैनिक अवंतिका के बारे में जांच

616. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3550 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच "अवंतिका" के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कुछ संसद् सदस्यों से ऐसी शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि दैनिक अवंतिका के मालिकों द्वारा अखबारी कागज बेचा गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो शिकायत में किन पार्टियों का उल्लेख किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । माननीय सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, जिन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा है, ने स्वयं 1972 में सूचना तथा प्रसारण उपमन्त्री को शिकायत लिखकर भेजी थी । जो जांच की जा रही है, उसके हित में माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत में उल्लिखित अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम बताना समीचीन नहीं होगा ।

एयर इण्डिया के परिचालन व्यय में वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान हुई वृद्धि

617. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया के परिचालन व्यय में वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक; और

(ग) इससे एयर इंडिया के लाभ अथवा हानि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 में एयर इंडिया के परिचालन व्यय में 16.1 की वृद्धि हुई । इस का कारण लागतों में वृद्धि होना है जिसमें ईंधन, तेल, विमानक्षेत्र प्रभार एवं कर्मचारी व्यय सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 में 4.58 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में वर्ष 1971-72 में परिचालन लाभ 0.78 करोड़ रुपए था ।

Seizure of Third Party goods by Collectorate of Central Excise Madurai

618. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 5426 on the 22nd December, 1972 regarding seizure of Third Party goods by Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai and state:

(a) the difficulties which lay in not laying the requisite information on the Table along with the reply; and

(b) whether he would now lay it on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While giving reply to Unstarred Question No. 5426 on the 22nd December, 1972, it was expected that it would be possible for the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to lay the requisite information on the Table of the House during the last Session of the Sabha itself. This unfortunately was not possible at that Session but the needful has since been done on the 22nd February, 1973.

Lady Searchers in the Excise and Customs Department

619. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 810 on the 17th November, 1972 and state the stage at which the matter regarding the promotion of the Lady searchers in the Chandigarh and Delhi Central Excise Collectorates stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The matter is expected to be finalised shortly.

New Trade Agreements for the products of Small Scale Industries signed during Asia'72

620. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big success has been achieved in the field of export agreements for the products of small scale industries during Asia'72 Trade Fair;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom new agreements were signed;

(c) whether these are long term agreements and if so, the period thereof; and

(d) the items of industrial goods accounting for the big success achieved in the field of exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) USSR, Czechoslovakia Poland, Sweden, Spain, Australia, USA, Iran Holland, West-Germany, Kuwait, U.K. etc.

(c) These are only export orders.

(d) Bicycles and parts, Refrigerators, Vaccum flasks, Medical Instruments, Garrage equipments, hand-tools, Alarm clocks, Brake-sole & cast iron, Fencing components, Industrial fastners, stainless steel cutlery, Locks and padlocks etc.

Recruitment made by Export Inspection Council

621. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific Recruitment Rules in the Export Inspection Council|Agency;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaint that recruitment is not being made accordng to these Rules; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Loan sanctioned to Central Government Employees or purchase of Scooters and Cars

623. SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned to the Central Government employees for the purchase of scooters and cars during 1971-72; and

(b) the amount of loan which is expected to be sanctioned to the employees for the aforesaid purpose during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information has to be collected from all the Ministries|Departments of the Central Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 contained a provision of Rs. 16.44 crores for loans to Central Government employees, which was intended to cover, besides purchase of all kinds of conveyances like motor-cars scooters, motor-cycles and bicycles, other items like purchase of fans, warm clothings etc. Information regarding the estimated expenditure on account of loans for the purchase of scooters and cars alone, in the light of the demands during the year 1972-73 is not readily available and has to be collected from all the Ministries|Departments This is being done and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Supply of Wagons to Yugoslavia

624. SHRI P. A. SWAMINATHAN
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether first batch of wagons has left for Belgrade;

(b) whether Yugoslavia had placed a massive order for supply of 3,600 wagons;

(c) if so, how many wagons have so far been supplied; and

(d) how many will be supplied during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Fifty wagon sets sub-assemblics for assembly in Yugoslavia and one Prototype assembled wagon have so far been shipped.

(d) During 1973, it is expected that approximately 1550 wagons will be shipped in semi-knocked down condition for delivery after assembly in Yugoslavia.

Wagons from Poland

625. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has offered to buy a large number of Railway Wagons from India;

(b) if so, the number of wagons proposed to be bought; and

(c) how much foreign exchange consequently is likely to be earned by the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The deal is still at negotiation stage.

World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Project in Bihar

626. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the World Bank to give financial help to Bihar and Chhota-nagpur, specially for irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the request made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A proposal for obtaining a development credit from International Development Association (IDA), the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank, for an agricultural credit project comprising certain districts of North Bihar and Gandak Command Area is presently under consideration. The proposal has not yet been appraised by the IDA

No proposal for a credit for any irrigation Project is under consideration.

(b) The proposed project is likely to cover on—farm development (provisioning of tubewells pumps-set, agricultural implements etc), and levelling and development of fisheries and orchards.

Loan from World Bank for Rajasthan Canal

627 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether World Bank has been asked to grant loan for completion of Rajasthan canal, and

(b) if so, the amount asked for?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Government of India have approached the International development Association (which is part of the World Bank Group) for a credit for command area development related to Phase I of the Rajasthan Canal Project As regards phase II of the project namely completion of Rajasthan canal, only broad discussions have taken place with the World Bank and no immediate assistance is expected

(b) Does not arise

Voluntary Export by India's Cotton Textile Industry

628. SHRI K LAKKAPPA·
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether India's Cotton Textile Industry has decided to undertake a voluntary obligation to export 15 per cent of its production in 1973; and

(b) whether this would raise India's export earnings and if so, by how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export earnings on the basis of the obligation would depend upon the levels of production of cotton textiles during 1973. In view of the prevailing power-cuts which may affect production, it is difficult to indicate any specific level of export earnings

Research in Man-made Fibres

629 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI P GANGADEB

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether about 80 per cent of the people are using cotton instead of man-made fibres in the country,

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to build Research Centre for carrying out intensive research in man-made fibres, if so, the broad outlines, and

(c) whether instructions have been issued to the manufacturers to bring man-made fibres within the reach of masses, and if so, the reaction of the manufacturers thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No Sir

Assistance to drought affected states

630 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants that have been given to the drought-affected States during the current financial year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES DURING THE YEAR 1972-73

(Rs. in crores)

States	Ceilings adopted by Ministry of Finance	Central Assistance released		
		Loan	Grant	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	28·00	15·50	11·00	26·50
2. Bihar	13·40	6·00	4·00	10·00
3. Gujarat	6·90	0·50	1·00	1·50
4. Jammu & Kashmir*	0·80	0·50	..	0·50
5. Maharashtra	94 09	32·00	17·00	49·00
6. Mysore†	7·75	12·50	2·00	14·50
7. Nagaland	0·08	0·05	..	0·05
8. Orissa**	14·66	4·00	2·00	6·00
9. Rajasthan†	6·60	2·00	..	2·00
10. Tamil Nadu	1·50	..	..	..
11. Tripura	0·88	0·25	0·25	0·50
12. Uttar Pradesh£	9·19	0·90	0·60	1·50
13. West Bengal £	10·08	2·00	3·04	5·04
TOTAL	193·82	76·20	40·89	117·09

*Includes snow-fall etc.

†A Central Team has recently returned after reviewing the States' requirements. Its Report is awaited.

**Includes Floods and Cyclones.

£Includes Floods.

Leather Industry in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu

681. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the leather trade and industry in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, which together account for almost the entire export trade, has decided to choke all exports of semi-processed leather until exports thereof are decanalised from the State Trading Corporation,

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to meet the threat; and

(c) the success so far achieved in the canalisation of leather exports and boosting export earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) and (b). A

Section of the trade comprising exporters of semiprocessed hides and skins had protested against the decision of the Government to canalise their exports through the State Trading Corporation of India The canalising procedure adopted by the Corporation has been simplified to ensure that there is no dislocation of trade

(c) Implementation of canalisation is proceeding satisfactorily By now the State Trading Corporation of India has registered about 5100 contracts for export of semi-processed hides and skins valued at about Rs 75 crores and shipments valued at approximately Rs 25 crores have been made since 14th December 1972 the date of canalisation

Rules for Staff Working on Trade Operation side in KVIC

683 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether as has been done in the case of regular staff of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission any rules or regulations regarding the appointment salary and allowances promotions and other conditions of service have been framed for the staff working in the Trade Operations side of the Commission and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Unemployed Handloom Weavers in Bijapur and Gulbarga

694 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR
SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to the drought situation in Bijapur and Gulbarga, more than 2 lakh local handloom weavers have became jobless because of the shortage of raw materials,

(b) whether Mysore State is not in a position to help them in this regard unless massive help is sought from the Centre and

(c) if so the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) The Government of Mysore had represented that certain parts of the State especially the areas of Gulbarga Bijapur Bidar Belgaum and Dharwar where there is a heavy concentration of handloom industry had been affected by severe drought and requested for the following assistance to help the handloom weavers in the above mentioned drought affected areas —

(i) an additional allotment of 2 lakhs Kgs of cotton yarn per month to the State and

(ii) financial assistance to the tune of Rs 30 lakhs for organising yarn depots to supply yarn to handloom weavers at regulated prices

Regarding (i) above, additional allotments of 2 02,480 Kgs of cotton yarn have been made to the State during December, 1972, to February, 1973 The State Government has also been advised to hold discussions with mills in the State for production of more yarn of specific counts and supply it to

handloom weavers in the State. With regard to (ii) above, the State Government has been requested to submit detailed proposals to the Central Team of Officers visiting the State to assess drought situation and the requirements of funds for the purpose of Central Assistance to the State for drought relief measures, if in the opinion of the State Government the scheme of opening Yarn Depots should be regarded as a drought relief scheme.

Assistance to Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Board to provide employment to Artisans

635. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any encouragement to the Mysore State Village and Khadi Industries Board to provide employment to artisans in an effort to help people in drought-hit areas;

(b) whether there were some recommendations made by Loknatha Committee in this regard; and

(c) if so, the present stage of their implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Commission proposes to provide, during the current financial year, employment to about 6000 persons in drought affected areas of Mysore State, of which 1175 will be through the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases referred to CBI pertaining to Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

636. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY.
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases pertaining to the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi were referred to the CBI for investigations on the basis of the Audit Report and the CBI has refused to investigate the cases;

(b) if so, when the cases were referred to the CBI; and

(c) whether Government intend to have an enquiry into the points stated by the CBI that it (C.B.I.) has no *locus standi* to act on the Audit Report and the attitude of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों सम्बन्धी व्यय में वृद्धि

637. **श्री हरी सिंह :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1970–71 की तुलना में वर्ष 1971–72 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों सम्बन्धी व्यय में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): वर्ष 1970–71 की तुलना मे 1971–72 मे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो के (जिनमें रेलवे, रक्षा और डाकतार शामिल है) वेतन तथा भत्तो में अनुमानत: प्रतिशत वृद्धि, तत्काल उपलब्ध आंकडों के आधार पर 21.6 है।

International Textile Seminar

638. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Textile Association in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology is organising an international textile seminar;

(b) if so, to what extent this will help the textile mills in India; and

(c) how many countries will participate in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government is not specifically aware of any such Seminar being organised by the All India Textile Association in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Technology.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Raids on Forward Trading Centres in Delhi

639. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was recently conducted on the Forward Trading Centres in Delhi;

(b) the nature of documents seized and the number of persons arrested;

(c) the action taken against the persons arrested; and

(d) whether Government propose to requisition the buildings for its own use where forward trading business is done so that a check could be put on this illegal business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A number of raids were organised by Delhi Police against illegal forward traders in the recent past.

(b) and (c). The documents seized allegedly contain incriminating entries relating to violation of the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. The question of appropriate action against the concerned persons/firms would be considered after scrutiny of the seized documents

(d) No, Sir.

Rubber Factory at Palghat

640. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licence to start a new Rubber factory at Palghat in Kerala;

(b) if so, the name of the Company; and

(c) when will it start production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) A letter of Intent to M/s. Ruby Rubber Works Limited, Ruby Nagar, Changanacherry, Kerala, dated the 25th November, 1970, has been issued for the establishment of a new Automobile Tyre Factory at Walayar in Palghat District in Kerala for the manufacture of 4 lakh Nos. each of Automobile Tyres and Tubes. Their proposal for foreign collaboration with M/s. General Tire International, Akron, Ohio, U.S.A., has been approved by Government. M/s Ruby Rubber Works Limited have formed a new company in the name and style of M/s. Appollo Tyres Limited for implementing the Letter of Intent. It had been indicated in the application for licence made by this party submitted in February, 1970, that the time required for the implementation of the project would be 2 to 3 years.

मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि

641. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1961-62 के मूल्य सूचकांक के आधार पर 1971 की तुलना मे 1972 मे सामान्य मूल्य सूचांक में कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ख) 1970 में कितनी वृद्धि हुई थी और 1961-62 में तथा 1972 में मूल्य सूचांक क्या था ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). 1962 से 1972 तक के वर्षों के थोक मूल्यों के सूचक-अंकों (आधार 1961–62=100) और इनमें से प्रत्येक वर्ष उससे पहले के वर्ष की तुलना में हुए प्रतिशत परिवर्तन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है

वर्ष	सूचक-अंक	पहले के वर्ष की तुलना में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन
1962 .	104.2	—
1963 .	108.0	+3.6
1964 .	119 3	+10.5
1965 .	129 1	+8.2
1966 .	144.5	+11.9
1967 .	166.2	+15.0
1968 .	165 3	−0.5
1969 .	168.7	+2 1
1970 .	179 2	+6 2
1971 .	186 1	+3 9
1972 .	200.7	+7 8

सीमाशुल्क विभाग द्वारा जब्त किया गया विदेशी माल

642. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के हवाई अड्डों, बन्दरगाहों तथा अन्य जगहों में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े जाने वाले सोना, चांदी, तथा अन्य विदेशी वस्तुओं का लेखा जोखा किस प्रकार और कहां कहां रखा जाता है ; और

(ख) उक्त सामान का निपटारा किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पकड़े गए माल का हिसाब निर्धारित फार्म में अलग-अलग सीमाशुल्क गृहों और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालयों द्वारा रखा जाता है । आन्तरिक लेखा-परीक्षा अधिकारियों तथा नियन्त्रक-महालेखा परीक्षक के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी लेखा-परीक्षा की जाती है ।

(ख) जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जब्त शुदा माल की बिक्री तथा निपटान के लिये कार्यविधि

(i) उपभोक्ता तथा विलास-वस्तुएं, नीचे बताए अनुसार वस्तुओं को छोड़कर राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के माध्यम से तथा सरकार द्वारा नियन्त्रित कुछ कैन्टीनों और सहकारी समितियों जैसे कैन्टीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड को भी बेची जाती है ।

(ii) लौंग तथा मसाले मैसर्ज नेशनल कन्ज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव फैडरेशन लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली, सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित सहकारी समितियों तथा कैन्टीनों को बेचे जाते हैं । लौंग तथा मसाले सार्वजनिक नीलामी के जरिए केवल आयात कोटा होल्डरों को भी बेचे जाते हैं ।

(iii) नाइलोन तथा अन्य संश्लिष्ट धागों की विभाग द्वारा नीलामी में बुनकरों के संघों/सहकारी समितियों तथा प्रमाणित वास्तविक उपयोग-कर्ताओं को सीधी बिक्री की जाती है ।

(iv) हीरे, रत्न तथा उप-रत्नों और वाहनों को विभाग द्वारा बेचा जाता है ।

(v) सोना तथा चांदी टकसाल को भेजी जाती है ।

(vi) मुद्राओ का भारत के रिजर्व बैंक मे जमा किया जाता है ।

(vii) लाच हथियारो तथा गोलाबारुद को तस्कर-व्यापार विरोधी कार्य के निमित्त विभाग द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए जाने के लिए रख लिया जाता है ।

औद्योगिक सस्थानो को सरकारी वित्तीय सस्थाओ से प्राप्त ऋण

644 श्री लालजी भाई क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) ऐसे तीस प्रमुख औद्योगिक सस्थानो के नाम क्या है जिनको गत तीन वर्षों मे बको को छोडकर अन्य सरकारी वित्तीय सस्थाओ से अधिकतम राशियो के ऋण प्राप्त हुए है तथा उन सस्थाओ के निदेशको के नाम क्या है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक सस्थान को ऋण के रूप मे कितनी धनराशि दी गयी है ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय दीर्घावधिक सरकारी क्षेत्र की वित्तीय सस्थाओ अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम और भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट के सम्बन्ध मे अपेक्षित सूचना (निदेशको के नामो से सबधित सूचना के अतिरिक्त) सलग्न विवरण मे दी गयी है ।

औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानो के निदेशको के नामो के सम्बन्ध मे सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जहा तक उपलब्ध होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

30 औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानो की सूची जिन्हे अखिल भारतीय दीर्घावधिक वित्तीय संस्थाओ अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम से अधिकतम ऋण सक्षमता प्राप्त हुई है, साथ ही, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों मे इन सस्थाओ द्वारा स्वीकृत कुल ऋण सहायता अवरोही क्रम मे दी गयी है ।

(लाख रुपयो मे)

क्रम सख्या	प्रतिष्ठान/सहकारी समिति का नाम	स्वीकृत ऋण
1	2	3
1	इडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि०	2,406 00
2	सदर्न पैट्रो-कैमिकल इडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लि०	1,475 00
3	अशोक पेपर मिल्स लि०	1,300 00
4	मगलोर कैमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	1,000 00
5	एल्यूमीनियम कार्पोरेशन आफ इडिया लि०	670 00
6	बिहार एलीय स्टील्स लि०	602 89
7	गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर्स क० लि० (कैप-रोलैक्टम परियोजना)	550.00
8	स्वदेशी पोलीटैक्स लि०	470 00
9	टीटागढ पेपर मिल्स क० लि०	380 00
10	गुजरात पोलीमाइड्स लि०	277 50
11	एक्कार्ट्स ट्रैक्टर्स लि०	253 84
12	न्यू गवर्नमेट इलैक्ट्रिक फैक्टरी . .	225.00
13	पजाब ट्रैक्टर्स लि० .	180.03

1	2	3
14.	टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन आफ मराठवाड़ा लि०	168.00
15.	नैशनल कम्पनी लि० .	150.00
16.	मद्रास एल्यूमीनियम क० लि० . .	150.00
17.	श्री दत्ता शेतकारी सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना लि० . .	150.00
18	श्री दूध गगा कृष्णा सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना नियमित .	150.00
19.	वैस्ट गोदावरी कोआपरेटिव शुगर्स लि० .	150.00
20.	जीनामाता ए० एम० के० लि० (कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी) .	150.00
21.	सतपुडा तापी परिसार एम०एस०के० लि० (कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी) . .	150.00
22.	शेतकारी ए० एस० के० लि० (किलारी) (कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी)	150.00
23.	स्ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स लि० .	144.17
24.	अमरेली सहकारी कृषि खाण्ड उद्य ग लि० .	140.00
25.	बाडगढ कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स लि० .	130.00
26.	कृषि सहकारी चीनी मिल्स लि० .	130.00
27.	विश्वास सहकारी शक्कर कारखाना लि० .	125.00
28.	श्री सिन्थेटिक्स लि०	114.25
29	एसोसियेटेड ग्लास इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० .	111.00
30	राठी एलायेज और स्टील्स लि० .	110.67

टिप्पणी —भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट ऋण नही देता ।

Transfer of Control on Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi to other Agency

644 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present any proposal under the consideration of Khadi and Village Industries Commission to transfer the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at New Delhi to some other agency,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) whether the proposed agency would be a Governmental one or non-governmental one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Irregularities in the Accounts of Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh Darbhanga (Bihar)

645 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3387 on 6th

December, 1972 regarding the irregularities in the Accounts of the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Darbhanga (Bihar) and state:

(a) whether any action has since been taken for the proved defalcation of Rs 0.35 lakh;

(b) what is the total amount advanced in various forms by the Khadi and Village Industries Association to the Bihar Khadi Gramodyog and public institutions and what are the methods adopted and steps taken to ensure proper accounting etc.

(c) whether there is a strong demand for Government take-over of the Sangh by its employees who have been on strike; and

(d) the reaction of the Commission and Government to this and other demands of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Arrest of Hoarders and Black-marketeers

646. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an adequate independent system operating in the country for furnishing correct and adequate information regarding economic offences like hoarding, profiteering and blackmarketing; and

(b) the number of persons prosecuted for such offences in Delhi during the year 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE: (a) Powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 have been delegated and are exercised by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, who collect and compile information in this regard and submit periodically to the Central Government.

(b) 135 persons were prosecuted in Delhi during the year 1972.

World Bank Aid for Development Programmes in Chambal Valley

647. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank is being approached for development programme of Chambal Valley area; and

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for obtaining World Bank Group's assistance for development of Chambal Valley area is at a preliminary stage of consideration. The components of the Project have not yet been drawn up

Deposits of Indian Citizens in Swiss Banks

648. SHRI S. N MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt was made to enquire about the deposits of Indian citizens in Swiss Bank;

(b) if so, when and with what results;

(c) whether when some officials went to make enquiries about the deposits, the officials were maltreated and externed; and

(d) if so, when it happened and what steps have been taken to obtain the details about the accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN). (a) and (b). No direct approach has so far been made to Swiss authorities to obtain details of deposits held by Indian citizens with Swiss banks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Tourism Finance Corporation

649. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Tourism Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a "Tourism Finance Corporation" for disbursing loans to hotels and other segments of the tourist industry is under the consideration of Government.

Improvement in the Quality of Tea

650. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Tea Board has taken to improve the quality of tea, as envisaged in section 10 of Indian Tea Act, 1953, and whether the tea garden-owners abide by the advice given by the Board in this respect; and

(b) whether export trade in tea is not increasing upto the experts' expectation due to the fact that the quality of tea is not increasingly improving and, if so, what steps the Government of India propose to take to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The major objective of all research and developmental programmes sponsored and financed by the Tea Board is to give impetus to production of better quality teas. The measures that have been and are being taken by the Board to achieve this objective are given below:—

(i) Encouraging extension, replacement and replanting with improved planting materials with financial assistance from the Board under the Plantation Finance Scheme and the Replantation Subsidy Scheme.

(ii) Assisting the tea industry to renovate and replace outdated and out moded equipment and machines with new machines and equipment through financial assistance rendered under Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme;

(iii) Ensuring proper packing and handling of tea to the point of ultimate supply.

(iv) Helping the planters in improving their product through advisory services rendered by the Tea Research Association of North East India and the United Planters Association of Southern India.

(v) Enforcing Quality Control of the produce through preshipment inspection both by the Tea Board and the Health Authorities.

The above measures are taken in the interest of the tea garden-owners and the question of their not abiding by the advice given by the Board does not arise

(b) Exports of tea from India increased during last three years as may be seen from the table below:

Year	Export figures	
	Quantity (In m. kgs).	(Value) (In crores of Rupees)
1970 . . .	202·0	148·75
1971 . .	206·1	155·34
1972 . .	207·6*	156·70*

*Provisional.

There is no decline in the quality of Indian tea and the question of adverse effect of exports because of poor quality does not arise

Loans to Small and Under-developed Tea Gardens

651 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether his Ministry is awaie of the fact that small and underdeveloped tea gardens do not get loans that are distributed through the Tea Board in the form of Plantation loan, Replanting subsidy loan and hue purchase on machinery loan,

(b) how much loans were distributed to Birlas' plantation and Agency-house plantations in the current financial year and the last year and how much loan was granted to small tea gardens during the same period, and

(c) if there is discrimination in the matter, the remedy suggested by his Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) The material is being collected This will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible

बालयोगेश्वर के सामान से बरामद माल को जब्त करने के लिए उसको नोटिस देना

652. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री
श्री डी० के० पंडा ·

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या श्री प्रेम पाल सिंह रावत उर्फ बालयोगेश्वर से 7 नवम्बर, 1972 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बरामद सामान को जब्त करने के लिए उसको नोटिस दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या बालयोगेश्वर की एक शिष्या को चरस की तस्करी के संबंध मे गिरफ्तार किया गया था ?

(ग) क्या श्री रावत के इन संदिग्ध आचरणो के कारण उसको अन्य देशो की यात्रा करने के लिए जारी किया गया पारपत्र रोक लिया गया है , और

(घ) इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हा । श्री प्रेम पाल रावत उर्फ बालयोगेश्वर तथा अन्य दो व्यक्तियो को सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियो द्वारा 30-12-72 को एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया गया था जिसमे उनसे यह कारण बताने के लिए पूछा गया था कि पालम हवाई अड्डे पर 7-11-1972 को पकडे गये माल को जब्त क्या नही कर लिया जाय ।

(ख) चरस के तस्कर व्यापार के सिलसिले मे बालयोगेश्वर की किसी भी महिला शिष्या को नही पकडा गया है ।

(ग) श्री रावत के पारपत्र को वापिस नही लिया गया है । उसके विरुद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा नि[illegible] अधिनियम के विनियम मामले के सिलसिले मे पूछताछ करने के लिए प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा उसका पार-पत्र ले लिया गया था । उसके द्वारा इस आशय का बध-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिये जाने पर उसका पार-पत्र वापस कर दिया गया है कि जब तक जाच-पडताल पूरी नही हो जाती तब तक जब कभी आवश्यक हो वह अपने आपको उपस्थित करेगा ।

(घ) कारण बताओ शापन के अन्तरिम उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं और सबंधित पार्टियो ने उन रेकार्डों के निरीक्षण के लिए कहा है जिन पर मामला निर्भर करता है ।

भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच व्यापार समझौते का रद्द किया जाना

653. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह गरचा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन ने भारत को 1938 के समझौते को रद्द करने का नोटिस दिया है जिसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रमंडल का सदस्य होने के नाते भारत को उस देश को निर्यात के संबंध में कुछ छूट प्राप्त थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इससे भारत के निर्यात पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) ब्रिटेन सरकार द्वारा हमें नोटिस दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भारत–ब्रिटेन व्यापार करार 1939, 1 फरवरी, 1973 से समाप्त हो गया है ।

करार की समाप्ति के बाद भारतीय उत्पादों के लिए ब्रिटेन में व्यापार प्रबंधों के बारे में भूत पूर्व विदेश व्यापार मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र द्वारा जनवरी, 1973 में लन्दन की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान ब्रिटिश मंत्रियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया गया विचार-विमर्श के दौरान यह सहमति हुई कि करार के समाप्त किये जाने से भारतीय माल तथा वस्तुओं के आयातों के लिए प्रयोज्य कामनवैल्थ अधिमान्य टैरिफ एकाएक नहीं हट जायेगा । ब्रिटेन में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सामान्य सीमाशुल्क टैरिफ का उत्तरोत्तर प्रवर्तन 1 जनवरी, 1974 से ही कुछ मदों के लिए आरम्भ होगा । हम से विशेष रूप से संबंधित उत्पादों के संबंध में समाधान निकालने के लिए ब्रिटेन तथा यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय दोनों के साथ अब से लेकर चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक और भी परामर्श किये जाएंगे ।

Difficulty to check rise in prices as a result of failure of crops

654. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether due to failure of crops the prices have gone up very high and Government are finding it difficult to check the rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Government is aware that the set-back in agricultural production in 1971-72, and the damage to the *kharif* crops in 1972-73, have resulted in pressure on prices, particularly of food articles and agriculture based industrial raw materials. This pressure has manifested itself in the absence of the usual seasonal decline in prices which takes place between September and December. The shortfall in *kharif* production is expected to be partly made good through the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme. Meanwhile the Government has undertaken to import foodgrains and vegetable oil seeds/oils to ease the pressure on prices. While the full impact of these measures is still to be felt, it may be pointed out that the rise in the general index of wholesale prices (1961-62—100) during the last two months, i.e. between November 1972 and January 1973, works out to 1.1 per cent as compared to the increases of 1.8 per cent between November 1971 and January 1972 and of 1.3 per cent between November 1970 and January 1971.

Decision on Demands put forward by Indian Airlines Officers' Association

655. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Officers' Association had adopted a resolution to launch a non-cooperation

movement in the Indian Airlines to press their demands,

(b) what were the demands put forward by the Association, and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SNGH) (a) In December, 1972, the Officers' Association orally informed the Management of Indian Airlines that they had decided to keep 7th January, 1972 as a deadline for a decision on the demands listed in their memorandum dated 3rd October 1972

(b) Revision of pay-scales to be at par with those of Engineers, housing subsidy of 30 per cent of the maximum of the scale, automatic promotion to higher grade, additional increment from 1st April, 1972 and revision of charge allowance etc

(c) The matter is being discussed between the Management and the Association

Assistance from International Development Association

656 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are trying to get credits from the International Development Association for steel and oil sectors and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) For the purpose of mobilising initial foreign exchange requirements for Fifth Plan projects in sectors such as steel, oil and fertiliser, discussions have taken place with friendly countries as well as international institutions like the World Bank

(b) It is premature to state the extent of credits which would be secured for these sectors or to give an indication of the source

Business Transactions in Asia, 1972 Fair

657 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM
SHRI M C DAGA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent by Government for Asia '72 Fair,

(b) the total value of business transactions that took place in that Fair and its break-up country-wise and commodity-wise and

(c) the total gate collection and income from other sources during the Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Rs 6 24 91 150 to the end of Asia '72 However certain payments have yet to be made and the total cost to the Fair authorities is expected to be Rs 8 51 crores

(b) Total value of business transacted at the Asia 72 Fair amounts to Rs 5720 90 lakhs out of which export orders to the tune of Rs 3081 27 lakhs were concluded and deals for import of goods worth Rs 2639 63 lakhs also finalised Detailed statements—I and II giving country-wise and commodity-wise break-up of the exports and imports are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No 4246/73] These figures do not however reflect the totality of export prospects generated The results in terms of specific orders booked business negotiated and trade enquiries received can be fully gauged over a period of time only

(c) Rs 2,07,60 701 to date Certain recoveries are still being effected.

Proposal to keep a permanent Industrial Exhibition in the grounds of Asia' 72

658. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the structures and pavilions proposed to be kept permanently in the ground of Asia '72 Fair;

(b) whether there is any proposal to keep a permanent industrial exhibition or Fair in that ground; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The structures and pavilions belonging to the Fair Authority proposed to be kept permanently in the grounds of Asia '72 Fair are:—

(1) Hall of Nations

(2) Halls of Industries

(3) Export Products Pavilion

(4) Nehru and New India Pavilion

(5) INDIA 72 Theme Pavilion

(6) Administration Building

(7) Warehouse & Railway Siding

(8) Four Gate Complexes

(9) Shakuntalam Cinema Theatre

(10) Hamsadhwani Open Air Theatre and Lake.

(11) Four Restaurant-Cum-Shopping Centres.

(12) Seven Toilet blocks

(13) Eleven Electrical Sub-Stations.

(14) Fair Restaurant.

These constitute the permanent complex of the Fair Grounds.

(b) There is no proposal to keep a permanent Industrial Exhibition or Fair in the ground.

(c) Does not arise.

Exports from India during 1972-73

659. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a note prepared by his Ministry, exports during the current financial year had totalled 1,070 crores as compared with 877 crores during April-October, 1971-72, an increase of Rs. 193 crores or 22 per cent;

(b) if so, the share of exports to Bangla Desh in this total rise in the value of exports and detailed breakdown of the value of goods sent to Bangladesh during April-October, 1972-73; and

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in this connection in the '*Statesman*', Calcutta (An Economists Note Book) dated the 18th January, 1973 under the caption "the cloud over export statistics" and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 44.4 crores (provisional). Commodity-wise data not available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Even after allowing for exports to Bangla Desh there is a very substantial increase in exports in the current financial year.

Grant of Exemption from Payment of Income-Tax to Foreign Technicians

660. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether by a notification issued on 31st December, 1972, foreign tech-

nicians have been allowed exemption from income-tax and,

(b) if so on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) No Sir

The exemption from income-tax to foreign technicians is allowed under section 10(6) (vii)/(viia) of the Income-tax Act 1961 A Press Note copy laid on the Table of the House was released on 31st December 1972 explaining some of the features of this tax exemption as modified by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 1970 and the changes made in the form of application for obtaining Government's approval of the contracts of service of foreign technicians for this purpose [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4247/73]

(b) Does not arise

Loan Sanctioned by a Nationalised Bank to Maruti and Co Ltd, Haryana

661 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Maruti and Co Ltd, Haryana, has recently been sanctioned loans amounting to several millions of rupees by a nationalised bank,

(b) if so when the application was received and when the loan was sanctioned

(c) the total amount of loan sanctioned, and

(d) the other sources from which the Company has secured finance and the amount secured from each source?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) In accordance with the law and practice and usage customary among bankers it is not possible for a bank to divulge information regarding its dealings with its individual constituents

(d) in so far as the all-India long term public financial institutions are concerned, none of them has so far sanctioned any financial assistance, to M/s Maruti Limited, Gurgaon

As per the audited balance sheet of the company as on 31st March, 1972 the company had availed secured loans to the extent of Rs 11 73 lakhs unsecured loans without interest to the extent of Rs 4 lakhs besides dues to a director of Rs 0 30 lakhs

Loss suffered by M M T C due to Iron-Ore Export to Japan during the last Three Years

662 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the value and quantity of iron ore export to Japan during the last three years year-wise

(b) the total loss suffered by the MMTC on this account during the last three years year-wise and the factors responsible for such loss,

(c) whether Japan has refused to compensate the MMTC for the loss in its export earnings as a result of dollar devaluation and

(d) if so, what action if any is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Export of iron ore to Japan by MMTC during 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72 was of the order of 76 51 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 51 49 crores 85 98 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 56 51 crores and 76 97 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 50 62 crores respectively The total loss suffered by MMTC on this account during 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72 was Rs 3 76 lakhs, Rs 60 49 lakhs and Rs 81 45 lakhs respectively Increase in procurement cost due to rise in cost of production, royalty, railway freight and port charges without any

corresponding increase in sales realisation due to stiff international competition has been responsible for these losses.

(c) and (b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information at this stage.

Evasion of Income Tax by Doctors, Advocates and others

663. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large scale evasion of income-tax by doctors, advocates and consultants in various spheres such as Income-tax Engineering, etc.;

(b) whether no correct records of their earnings are kept; and

(c) if so, the effective measures which Government propose to take to tap income-tax from these categories of flourishing assessees and check tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the position.

(c) Instructions have recently been issued to the field officers on the method of checking tax evasion in such cases. Also, survey operations are being undertaken on a priority basis to locate such persons hitherto not assessed to tax.

Arrears of Income-Tax due from the Film Distributors and Cinema Owners of Delhi

664. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 938 on the 17th November, 1972 and state:

(a) the further measures taken to recover the arrears outstanding against the cinema-owners and film distributors in Delhi;

(b) the amount outstanding against each of them as on 31st December, 1972; and

(c) the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in recovering these long-outstanding arrears as 'land revenue'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Various measures such as issue of Show cause notices under section 221, imposition of penalty, issue of recovery certificates etc. have been taken to recover the outstanding tax as a result of which tax has been fully recovered/adjusted in the case of 66 out of 89 cinema owners and film distributors in Delhi listed in the annexure to the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 938 for 17th November, 1972.

(b) the amount outstanding as on 31st December, 1972 against each of the remaining 23 assessees along with measures taken to recover the arrears outstanding are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4248/73].

(c) In the Union Territory of Delhi income-tax recovery work has been taken over by the Central Government which recovers income-tax by taking the various measures mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This Schedule does not mention recovery of income-tax as land revenue as one of the modes of recovery.

Textile Export Commitments by Big Industrialists

666. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile industries of Tatas, Birlas and Mafatlal Group have failed to fulfil their export commitments; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against those Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b). Twelve textile mills belonging to the Tates, Birlas and Mafatlal Group of Industries had undertaken specific export obligations for being granted import licences for textile machinery items One textile mill belonging to Mafatlal Group of Industries had undertaken export obligation for being granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to instal automatic looms. In ten of these cases, export obligations were fulfilled. In two of the remaining cases, the textile mills concerned have paid the penalties. In the third case which pertains to the grant of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the textile mill concerned represented that the looms installed were found defective and the suppliers had agreed to replace them It was for this reason that the mill could not fulfil the export obligation within the prescribed time. In consideration of the circumstances of this case, extension of period for fulfilment of the export obligation was granted

Eight textile mills belonging to the above mentioned Group of Industries defaulted upon their export obligations imposed for being granted permission to use the Trade Mark 'Sanforized' and have paid the penalties

Fair Price Cloth Shops in Bihar

667. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) the number of fair price cloth shops opened under National Textile Corporation in Bihar; and

(b) whether Government have given directions to Tatas and Birlas to open fair price cloth shops in Bihar State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): () No fair price cloth shop has been opened under National Textile Corporation in Bihar.

(b) All composite mills have been asked to open ten retail shops each in their surrounding urban and rural areas. The mills, the management of which has been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961 have been asked directly to do so. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation also has, on Government's request, instructed all composite mills under their control to take similar action.

Export of Consumer Goods from India to Poland

668. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a), whether a Polish trade delegation recently arrived in India;

(b) whether the delegation decided to import a large quantity of consumer goods from India; and

(c) if so, the nature and quantity of goods being imported by Poland and the likely increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Polish Prime Minister to India in January, 1973, a long-term Trade Protocol between India and Poland for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 was signed The Protocol provides for increased export of non-traditional items from India including consumer goods such as instant tea, instant coffee, tinned fruits and juices, footwear, articles made of leather, cotton and silk readymade garments, woollen knitwear, rayon fabrics, silk fabrics, polyester cotton fabrics, cosmetics, toileteries, detergents,

refrigerators and deep freezers, water coolers, electrical household articles, vacuum flasks, sports goods, paints, aluminium kitchen utensils etc.

India's trade with Poland, as in the case of other East European countries, is regulated by Long Term Trade and Payments Agreements which provides for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. This is a balanced form of trading and imports and exports are to balance each other over a period of time.

It is not practicable at this stage to indicate the increase in foreign exchange earnings in respect of any particular item. However, the Trade Plan for 1973, as a whole, envisages exports from India of the order of Rs. 70 crores.

Export and Import of Shrimps, Lobsters and Deep-sea Fish

669. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from exports of shrimps, lobsters and deep-sea fish in general during the last one year;

(b) the countries to which these items are being exported; and

(c) whether we are also importing shrimps, lobsters and other sea food from Bangladesh and if so, the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of exports of marine products which includes shrimps, lobsters and deep sea fish was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 58.13 crores during 1972.

(b) U.S.A. and Japan are major markets followed by West European countries like U.K., France, Belgium, West Germany etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Foreign Exchange Earning

670. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earning during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether our foreign trade has been on the decline or is picking up; and

(c) if it is on the decline the reasons therefor and the efforts, if any made or being made to increase India's exchange earning through exports of Indian goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports (including re-exports)

Year	Value in Rs. crores.
1969-70	1413·3
1970-71	1535··2*
1971-72	1606·6
1971 (April-Nov.)	1006·5
1972 (April-Nov.) provisional.	1239·3

*Not comparable with other figures due to a change in the method of its compilation in November 1970.

(b) Picking up.

(c) Does not arise.

Two-way Trade between India and Bangladesh

671. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI B. S. CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to increase the two-way trade between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Trade between India and Bangladesh is regulated under the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Agreement, which was signed on 28th March, 1972. A copy of the Agreement has been placed in the Parliament Library.

672. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that deposits in foreign banks are increasing and posing a challenge to the Nationalised Banks and other private banks; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put severe restrictions on the activities of foreign banks to enable the nationalised and other Indian banks to handle larger amount of foreign trade of the country besides helping them in their deposits mobilisation efforts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Between February 5, 1971 and February 4, 1972 the deposits of foreign banks operating in India increased from Rs. 557.2 crores to Rs. 628.4 crores which represented a rise of 12.8 per cent. Between February 4, 1972 and February 2, 1973 the deposits increased from 628.4 crores to Rs. 698.1 crores which represents an increase of 11.1 per cent. As against these deposits of the Indian Scheduled Commercial banks increased by 20.8 per cent for the same period in 1971-72 and 20.9 per cent for the same period in 1972-73. Further the share of foreign banks in the aggregate deposits of all scheduled commercial banks has declined progressively from 9.7 per cent on February 5, 1971 to 9.1 per cent on February 4, 1972 and to 8.4 per cent on February 5, 1973. The deposits of foreign banks cannot therefore be said to pose a challenge to the deposits of nationalised and other private banks.

(b) The share of foreign banks in Financing foreign trade has quoted during the last 10 years. The outstanding amount of foreign bills purchased and discounted by foreign banks in India as a propotion of the amount handled by all scheduled commercial banks dropped from 43 per cent in 1961-62 to 27 per cent in 1971-72. There is therefore no need at present to impose restrictions on the activities of the foreign banks. However, the Reserve Bank already has powers under the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Banking Regulation Act to control the operations of the foreign banks.

Separate Corporation for Dry Fruit Trade

673. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a separate Corporation to handle dry fruit trade; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey Reports under lead Bank Scheme

674. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Lead Bank Scheme, survey reports of all the Districts have been prepared and if so, the main features of the Reports;

(a) whether Lead Bank Scheme has been implemented in any District and if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme will be made applicable to other Districts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The lead bank scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the country except in the metropolitan cities and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu. In all, it covers 328 districts So far, survey reports have been prepared in respect of 302 districts These reports contain broad features of the district economy and also seek to identify the growth centres with potential for opening of bank offices Some of the reports also focus attention on the credit gaps and the type of schemes that could be taken up for implementation in the districts

As part of the scheme, district level consultative committees are set up by the lead banks concerned. In these committees, the bank representatives in the district as well as the concerned district officials meet together to discuss the ways and means for increasing the banking facilities in the districts. Such consultative committees have already been set up in over 180 districts. Banks are expediting the preparation of the reports as well as setting up of the district level consultative committees wherever this has not been done already.

Decision taken in the meeting of Chairman and Managing Directors of Public Sector Banks

675 SHRI C JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chairman and Managing Directors of Public sector banks was held in Delhi in January, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions taken therein; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A meeting of Chairman and Managing Directors of public sector banks was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister on 17th and 18th January, 1973. This meeting was one of the periodical meetings, Finance Minister usually holds with the Chief Executives of the banks The subjects discussed and the decisions taken during the meeting are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No LT-4249/73].

(c) The decisions have been sent to the banks and the Reserve Bank of India for necessary follow-up action.

India's Trade with Europe and U.K. after U.K.'s entry into E.E.C.

676. SHRI C JANARDHANAN:
SHRI R. S PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far India's trade interests with West Europe and Trade with U.K have been affected by Britain's entry into the E.E.C.; and

(b) what are the steps so far taken to safeguard India's trade interests in this context?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Our exports in many items are likely to be affected adversely following the British entry into the European Economic Community unless adequate safeguards measures are found in their respect through negotiations.

As there are many impoderables, it is not possible to assess precisely the impact of U.K.'s entry into EEC on our exports.

The question of providing adequate safeguard measures for our exports that are likely to be affected following British accession to the EEC is being pursued both with the UK as well as the other members of the European Economic Community During the visit of Mr. Geoffrey Rippon Minister in the UK Cabinet to Delhi in September, 1972, Shri L N Mishra former Minister of Foreign Trade had detailed discussions with him on the modalities of safeguard arrangements for our exports in the context of the enlargement of the Community Shri Mishra Visited London in January 1973 at the invitation of the British Government to carry forward the discussions held in Delhi A copy of the Joint Communique issued following Shri Mishra's discussions is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-4250/73]

Balance of Trade between India and the EEC

677 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a chronic and rising adverse balance of trade between India and the EEC

(b) what was the position of our trade balance with EEC in 1970-71 and 1971 72, and

(c) the steps taken to help ourselves out of this unfavourable trade balance with EEC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) We have a chronic adverse balance of trade with the European Economic Community (Benelux countries, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy) The adverse balance amounted to (—) 89 79 crores and (—) 124 69 crores during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively

(c) The steps taken include.

(i) efforts with the Community for the removal/reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers in respect of important items of our exports

(ii) participation in the trade fairs and exhibitions in the Community member countries to promote more exports

(iii) launching of Commercial Development Programmes with individual member States

(iv) Exchange of trade delegations

(v) Periodic consultations for promoting trade and commercial relations

(vi) measures for taking full advantage of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences of the Community

Enquiry into the death of Air India Loader near a Hangar at Delhi Airport on 16-1-1973

678 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the death of 30-year old Air India Loader who was found dead with head injuries near a Hangar at Delhi Airport on the 16th January, 1973, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) The police are investigation the case and their report is awaited The unfortunate accident is also being enquired into departmentally by Air-India

Efforts to increase foreign exchange earnings through Tourist Trade

679 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total earning through tourist trade during the last two years

and the expected earning during the current year; and

(b) what efforts, if any, are being made to increase foreign exchange earnings through the tourist trade?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The foreign exchange earnings through the tourist trade during years 1971 and 1972 and the expected earnings during 1973 are estimated as follows:

Year	Estimated foreign exchange earnings (Rs. in crores)
1971 . .	40·4
1972 . . .	48 3
1973 . . .	56·0

(b) The tourism infra-structure is being expanded and strengthened, and added emphasis is being given to publicity programmes With effect from 1st November, 1972. hotels have been asked to receive payment from foreign tourists of their hotels bills (except in the case of certain exempted categories) in foreign exchange. A statement of steps taken in this direction is attached.

Statement

1. With effect from 1-11-72, hotels have been asked to receive payments from foreign tourists except in the case of certain exempted categories in foreign exchange only.

2. A vigorous market-oriented drive has been launched in the potential markets abroad. Under the "Operation Europe", "Operation UK" and "Operation America" programmes launched in collaboration with in India, efforts are being made to attract more tourists.

3. Intensive publicity programmes in India and abroad with improved quality of literature.

4. Provision of more hotel beds in public sector hotels and incentives to the private sector

5. Liberalisation of policy regarding charter flights.

6. Abolition of visa fees with a number of countries on a reciprocal basis.

7 Bilateral agreements have been made with West Germany Yugoslavia and the Nordic countries for the abolition of visas for stays upto 90 days.

8 Extension of the period of visa-free entry on the basis of a 21-day temporary landing permits.

9 Improvement of facilitation procedures at airports.

10. Issue of free of cost liquor permits to foreign tourists on an all-India basis by Indian Missions and Government of India Tourist Offices.

11 Efforts are being made to eliminate the nuisance of beggars and touts by augmentation of the police force.

12. Creation of complaints cell in the Department to deal with all tourist complaints and for taking remedial measures.

13. Incentives to the travel trade by way of release of foreign exchange to enable them to undertake extensive overseas promotional tours and also to advertise in leading international travel magazines abroad.

14. As part of publicity drive, the Department invites every year travel agents, travel writers, journalists, TV and film producers from abroad on familiarisation visits to India.

15 Creation of holiday resorts at Gulmarg, Kovalam and Goa for destinational traffic.

16. Major improvements are being made to four international airports.

17. Developing wild-life and shikar tourism.

18. Assistance to voluntary organisations, institutions and the private sector through grants and loans for improving and augmenting tourist facilities

19. Improvement of existing facilities at tourist centres.

20. Better maintenance of places of tourist interest including archaeological monuments.

21. Developing a training programme for building up a cadre of trained and qualified personnel for manning tourist services.

22 Special point to point fares have also been introduced on some international sectors of Air India

Decline in Export of Engineering Goods

680 SHRI BAKSI NAYAK Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the Statements of the 29th December, 1972 under the caption "Unexpected stagnation in Engineering goods export";

(b) if so, the reasons for such stagnation in exports of engineering goods and the extent to which our foreign exchange earnings have consequently been depressed; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken by Government to ensure normal earnings through exports of engineering goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Exports of engineering goods during April-December, 1972 amounted to Rs 96.36 crores as against Rs. 91.72 crores during the corresponding period in 1971. There is, therefore, no stagnation in the exports of this item.

Following special efforts for increasing the growth rate in exports of engineering goods have been taken or being envisaged:

I Arrangements for making available indigenous and imported raw materials on priority basis for export fabrication have been made.

II. As a result of participation in Asia '72 Trade Fair, the sizeable export-orders are expected to materialise during 1973-74.

III A number of delegations and study teams are proposed to be sent in the near future

IV The Regional Offices and the Foreign Offices of the Engineering Export Promotion Council have been reorganised to make them functionally more effective

Export duty on MICA goods

681 SHRI BAKSI NAYAG Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of export duty leviable on mica blocks, mica condenser films, and mica splittings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R ANESH): The details of export duty are as under

Sl. No.	Description of the goods	Rate of duty
1.	Mica blocks and condenser films of grade number 2 and grades superior thereto.	30 per cent *ad valorem*
2.	Mica blocks and condenser films of all grades other than those specified against serial number 1 above.	20 per cent *ad valorem*
3.	Mica splittings of all grades other than grade numbers 5½ and 6.	20 per cent *ad valorem*
4	Mica loose splittings of grade numbers 5½ and 6, and mica mixed torn loose grade numbers 5 and 5½	15 per cent *ad valorem*

केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल की तमिलनाडु की यात्रा

682. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तमिलनाडु की भयकर बाढ से हुई क्षति का पता लगाने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल वहा गत दिसम्बर मास मे गया था ,

(ख) यदि हा तो उसके द्वारा प्रेषित रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बाते क्या हैं

(ग) क्या तमिलनाडु सरकार ने बाढ पीडितो के लिए सहायताकार्यो के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से 25 करोड रुपए देने की माग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) से (घ). राज्य सरकार द्वारा सहायता, मरम्मत और पुनर्वास संबंधी विभिन्न उपायो के लिए प्रस्तुत की गयी 30 16 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता के मुकाबले केन्द्रीय दल ने 1973–74 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 7.25 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा की सिफारिश की है । इन अधिकतम सीमाओं को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और राज्य सरकार को सूचना दे दी गयी है । राज्य सरकार को अब तक 3.50 करोड रुपये की रकम दे दी गयी है । अधिकतम सीमा के अध्यधीन और सहायता राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये गये खर्च की जानकारी के आधार पर दी जायगी ।

पटना के फुलवारी शरीफ में इलाहाबाद बैंक की शाखा का खोला जाना

683 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत इलाहाबाद बैंक की एक शाखा पटना जिले के फुलवारी शरीफ मे खोली गयी है,

(ख) क्या बैंक की रक्षा करने के लिए किसी सशस्त्र द्वारपाल की नियुक्ति भी नही की गयी है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इसका क्या औचित्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग). पटना जिले मे इलाहाबाद बैंक की फुलवारी शरीफ शाखा की स्थापना एक–व्यक्ति शाखा के रूप मे की गयी है जिसमे एक प्रबन्धक तथा एक चपरासी एव फराश है । कारोबार की मात्रा मे वृद्धि होने पर आवश्यकता–नुसार अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियो की व्यवस्था की जायेगी । आमतौर पर ऐसी शाखाओ को सशस्त्र रक्षक नही दिये जाते । लेकिन यदि स्थिति को देखते हुए आवश्यक समझा गया तो बाद मे सशस्त्र रक्षक की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी ।

Demand for wage freeze to curb Inflation

684 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for wage freeze to curb inflation in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any such proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): a) to (c). Wage increases unrelated o productivity are not conducive to eneral price stability. At the same ime it does not follow that a wage reeze is necessary in order to curb nflation. The "Approach to the Fifth lan" sets out the guidelines for the vage policy; no general freeze on vages is contemplated therein.

Credit Policy of Nationalised Banks

685 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose o change their credit policy through banks in view of the difficulties which a small farmer, a technocrat and a small village artisan face while borrowing money from the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal, and

(c) the total deposits made in the nationalised banks during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The lending policy pursued by the banks since nationalisation takes into account the special needs of the weaker and hitherto neglected sections of the society. While scrutinising the applications of borrowers belonging to these categories, the banks lay greater stress on the productive nature of the endeavour and its viability than on security considerations. The committee on banks' credit schemes with reference to employment potential has evolved a set of simplified model application forms for borrowers of these sectors and these have been recommended to the banks for adoption. The question of simplifying the procedures for lending to these sectors is also under active consideration.

(c) The aggregate deposits, excluding inter bank deposits, of the nationalised banks as on the last Friday of March, 1970, 1971 and 1972 are as under:

As on the last Friday of March	Amount Outstanding Rs. in crores.
1970	2815
1971	3304
1972	3897

Grant of Loan by Nationalised Banks to big Business Houses at lower rates of Interest than that charged from Weaker Sections

686 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the nationalised banks including the State Bank of India in a bid to attract clients for the surplus funds have started offering advances at rates half to one per cent lower than the normal rates of interest;

(b) whether the President of the All India Bank Employees Association has alleged that while the poorer and weaker sections of borrowers continued to get their credit requirements at higher rates, the big business houses got the benefit of the low rates offered; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to discourage such discriminatory lending by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). When it came to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India that

attempts were being made by banks in some cases to take over, from one another, account of large borrowers by offering concessional rates of interest, the Reserve Bank advised them in December, 1972 that they should not take credit limits of any party aggregating Rs. 25 lakhs or over by quoting rates of interest lower than those stipulated by its existing bankers. All the banks were again advised by the Reserve Bank on 13th January, 1973 that they should not take over from one another credit limits or term loans aggregating Rs. 25 lakhs or over without prior consultation with the banks which have presently granted such facilities and without prior clearance from the Reserve Bank. These instructions are operative for the present till the end of April, 1973

The Government are not aware of the specific allegation by the President of the All India Bank Employees Association or the context in which it was made Banks generally ensure easy accessibility to credit for small borrowers on reasonable terms

Enjoying of Protection against Victimisation by Employees of subsidiary banks of State Bank of India

687. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in terms of Section 47 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the employees and the officers of Subsidiary Banks of the State Bank of India are require to furnish information to the Inspector making inspection of a subsidiary Bank relating to the affairs of the Bank;

(b) whether such employees and officers who have assisted the Inspector in the course of inspection enjoy any protection under law against victimisation and if so, the nature of protection enjoyed; and

(c) if not, the remedy available to such employees/officers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Assisting the Inspecting Officer by furnishing information as required under Section 47(2) of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 is a statutory duty, infringement of which attracts the punishment laid down in Section 47 (3) The question of victimisation for carrying out such a duty does not, therefore, arise In any case normal procedure provided in the rules for seeking redress against grievances is available to all employees.

Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R. for Export

688. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement between India and U.S.S.R. for exports to Soviet Union has been signed in December, 1972; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No agreement was signed between India and USSR in December, 1972 However, the Indo-Soviet Trade Protocal for 1973 was signed on November 25, 1972. This envisages a total turnover of trade between the two countries during 1973 of the order of Rs. 411 crores

Indian exports to USSR during 1973 will comprise of engineering goods, consumer goods and other non-traditional items like ready-made garments, linoleum, garage equipment, electric motors, storage battteries, power cables, wire-ropes, detergent, cosmetics, dye-stuffs, hand tools, surgical instruments, vacuum flasks, cigarettes, etc. besides traditional commodities like deoiled cakes, cashew

kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, cotton textiles, jute manufacturers, handicrafts etc. Principal items of import into India from the USSR during 1973 will be plant and machinery, petroleum products, industrial raw materials such as asbestos, zinc, nickel, copper, palladium, fertilizers, newsprint, refractories etc. besides components, spares and raw materials for Soviet assisted projects.

Operational Profit Made by Indian Airlines during December, 1972

689 SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Indian Airlines has made an operational profit of Rs 85 lakh in the month of December, 1972 out of the total revenue of Rs 6 8 crore during that month?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): Indian Airlines made an operating profit of Rs 83 28 lakhs against a total revenue of Rs 6 71 crores during the month of December, 1972

Concessional Interest Rates on Advances made by Public Sector Banks

690. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of concessional interest rates on advances made by the public sector banks to low income groups who deserve financial assistance is being actually implemented;

(b) the guidelines for the identification of persons eligible for loans under the scheme and the conditions under which loans are to be given; and

(c) the estimated total quantum of credit expected for the year ending 30th June, 1973 under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A copy of the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the public sector banks in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-4251/73]

(c) The implementation of the scheme has gathered momentum only recently As such, a clear picture of the likely pattern of investment upto the 30th June, 1973 will emerge only in due course.

Decision regarding participation in International Fair at Djakarta from 16-6-1973 to 28-7-1973

691 SHRI M M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the International Fair to be held at Djakarta (Indonesia) from the 16th June to 28th July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the approximate amount to be spent in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. Six lakhs has been tentatively proposed for this event in the Budget estimates for 1973-74

Trade Agreement with Greece

692. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in January, 1973 any Trade Pact was signed between India and Greece; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of the Agreement is promotion of trade in general between India and Greece. It stipulates trade in freely convertible currencies and grant of Most Favoured Nation treatment to each other in matters such as payments, remittances, and transfer of funds or financial instruments, operation of commercial establishments, shipping etc. and grant of maximum possible facilities for export/import of goods and holding of fairs and exhibitions. It also envisages periodic consultations between the two Governments for setting difficulties, if any, in implementing the agreement and to identify concrete ways and means of expanding trade between the two countries.

Art Exhibition in Asia '72

693. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether artists were requested by Government to send their paintings for an Art Exhibition in Asia '72; and if so, the reasons for not having the Art Exhibition;

(b) the number of artists who sent their paintings; and

(c) the reason why Government did not return the paintings at their own expense to the artists?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No Sir, Art Exhibition in Asia '72 was neither contemplated nor organised. However, a National Competition in Painting was organised by the Asia '72 authorities and 472 entries were received for this competition.

(c) All the entries received for the National Competition in Painting were returned to the artists at Government expense.

Floating of Loan by the State Bank of India in Lebanese Market

694. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have permitted the State Bank of India to float a loan in the Lebanese market for 15 million Lebanese pounds, if so, the justification for floating the loan in a currency which is not an international currency,

(b) whether the loan is sought to be utilised for paying for goods in hard currency and if so whether Government have ensured that conversion will not entail loss either for payment of bills or the repayment of the loan; and

(c) whether this transaction has been critically commented upon by the international financial circles and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government approved on 4th October, 1972, a proposal of the Shipping Corporation of India, to raise a foreign exchange loan for meeting a portion of the foreign exchange requirements in respect of 2 OBO vessels under construction in Yugoslavia. The loan is to be repaid in 5 years in 7 half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being

payable on completion of 2 years from the date of drawal. The loan carries a fixed rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum and is free of Indian income tax. The loan has been taken by the State Bank of India against promissory notes. The State Bank has also to incur an additional expenditure of 0.1 per cent per annum as stamp duty.

The Lebanese pound is a freely convertible currency. A specific clause was also incorporated in the Loan Agreement between the lending Banks and the State Bank of India that, unless the proceeds of the loan were convertible, the Agreement would be null and void. The loan has already been utilized by converting the amount to U.S. dollars and making the payment to the Yugoslav Shipyard. The conversion at the time of draw down did not entail any loss

The repayment of the loan will start from December, 1974. The exchange conversion for buying Lebanese currency in international market will be guided by the prevalent movement of exchange rates at the appropriate time. This is a risk which is inherent in any international financial transaction.

(c) Government have seen the press reports which have appeared in regard to this loan transaction. There have been certain critical comments but, by and large, this transaction has been commented upon favourably.

The terms on which this loan was extended by the Lebanese Banks were considered to be acceptable by the Government The World Bank and other international financial agencies have also raised loans in the Lebanese and Middle-East markets.

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Famine and drought relief works

695. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have stated that the present Central assistance to the State to deal with the famine and drought situation is inadequate;

(b) whether even though the Central team that visited Rajasthan to assess the financial requirements of the State for the above purpose has since submitted the report, neither the contents have been made public nor have the recommendations implemented so far; and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the State Government have sought Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 79 crores and if so, how much of this has been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For purposes of assessing the need for Central assistance on account of drought, three teams have visited the State during the current year. As recommended by the first two teams, the Central Government adopted a ceiling of Rs. 6 60 crores against the State Government's demand of Rs. 33 09 crores for the current year. The requisite sanction along with the reports of the central team were communicated to the State Government. In its Memorandum presented to the third Central Team which visited the State recently, the State Government have sought Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 86.68 crores and not Rs. 79 crores. The report of this team is awaited.

Printing of Currency Notes on behalf of Government of Bangladesh

696 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India printed some currency notes on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh;

(b) whether it has come to Government's notice that allegations appeared

in some daily newspapers in Bangladesh that some duplicate notes were printed in India and they were seized in Bangladesh;

(c) whether the Government of India in co-operation with the Government of Bangladesh conducted an enquiry to get at the root of the matter or whether any independent inquiry has been made by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have been informed of the press reports in this regard through the High Commission of India in Dacca.

(c) and (d). The position was clarified by the High Commission of India in Dacca through a press note that any insinuation about printing of duplicate notes by India is entirely baseless and is deliberately circulated to create misunderstanding between Bangladesh and India. It was also made clear that the Government of India are prepared, if so requested by the Bangladesh Government to co-operate to the fullest extent in enquiring the origin of such counterfeit notes. It is for the Government of Bangladesh to decide whether they would like to institute an enquiry within Bangladesh.

Recovery of an antique Stone Bust of a Jain Monk displayed in Civil Aviation Pavilion in Asia'72 Fair

697. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an antique stone bust of a Jain monk of the 14th century displayed in the Civil Aviation Pavilion in Asia '72 Fair had been stolen if so, the estimated value of the bust;

(b) whether the bust belonged to Air-India or it was borrowed from the Archaelogical Department for exhibition; and

(c) whether the bust has since been recovered?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The stolen piece was not the bust of a Jain monk of 14th century but an art object "Devotee Head 15th Century, Rajasthan". It was stolen from the Civil Aviation pavilion on 16th January, 1973.

The bust was purchased by Air-India for Rs. 400/- in 1967; it was insured for Rs. 800/- Its current price is estimated at Rs. 3000.

(b) The bust was a part of Air-India's collection.

(c) The theft was reported to the police who are still investigating.

Unlifted Stocks of controlled cloth

698 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stocks of controlled cloth have accumulated with the mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in speeding up its disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Powers under was some accumulation of stocks of controlled cloth with the mills in the initial stages of the scheme for distribution of controlled cloth introduced with effect from 1st November, 1972. The situation is improving as a result of the quantum of controlled cloth earmarked for being sold through the mills' own retail shops being increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent of a mill's production of controlled cloth; and allotment of unlifted cloth to other

States which are willing to accept and lift the same immediately, or earmarking the same to be sold through the mills' own retail shops.

Fall in the Export of non-traditional Indian Products

699. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of non-traditional Indian products have gone down during 1972-73 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir The overall exports of non-traditional items have increased during the first five months of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year

(b) Does not arise

Smuggling of goods to and from Sri Lanka

700. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling on a large scale is going on between India and Sri Lanka, and

(b) if so, the positive measures Government are taking to curb the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government are aware that there is some smuggling of articles like chillies, Indian textiles, plastic goods and Bidi leaves to Sri Lanka, and articles like cloves, nutmegs, mace, Nylon Fishing nets from Sri Lanka to India.

(b) The following measures have been taken to combat such smuggling:—

(i) Sea Patrols are conducted with launches by the sea base parties stationed in the important centres on the East coast;

(ii) The coastal areas are guarded by mobile perventive parties equipped with fast moving vehicles: In the hinterland patrols are conducted in the strategic and vulnerable road junctions for intercepting suspected vehicle.

(iii) There is net work of intelligence officers under the charge of two Superintendents who are posted at head-quarters for processing and co-ordinating the intelligence reports received from various sources

(iv) A conference of Customs and Police Officers of India and Sri Lanka was held recently in January, 1973 where it was decided that intelligence should be exchanged freely between the officers of both countries at appropriate level in the interest of effective co-ordination for the purpose of prevention of smuggling.

Visit by Central Team to drought affected areas in Madhya Pradesh

701. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-power central team visited the drought-affected areas of Madhya Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the main contents of the report of the team and the quantum of aid granted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) A Central team is presently visiting the State for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and to fix ceilings of expenditure on relief measures for purposes of Central assistance.

(b) The report of this team has not yet been received.

Observation of protest day by Income Tax Officers

702. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Officers observed protest day all over the country on the 19th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, what were their main demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some Class II officers and Class I officers promoted from Class II, of the Income-tax Department, observed a 'Protest Day' on the 19th January, 1973 at a number of places in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax.

(b) The main grievances/demands were as under:—

(i) Abolition of the Class II cadre and merger of the existing Class II officers in the Class I cadre.

(ii) Removal of the gap in the scales of pay and promotional avenues open to the two categories of officers-direct recruits to the grade of Income Tax Officers, Class I and Income-tax Officers, Class II

(iii) Fair and just Seniority Rules.

2. The Government would await the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to the abolition of Class II and Pay scales of the officers. As regards seniority and promotional avenues, the Government have since issued seniority rules which are fair and just and provide for better promotional avenues for Income-tax Officers, Class II.

Writing-off Arrears of Income-tax

703. SHRI D K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the outstanding Income-tax arrears has been written off in the past three years, if so, the total amount written off;

(b) the names of individuals and companies against whom these arrears were outstanding; and

(c) the reasons for writing off the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total amount of income-tax written off (partly or wholly) during the last three years is as follows:—

Financial Year.	Amount written off. (In rupees).
1969-70 . .	2,38,27,774
1970-71 . .	5,00,17,298
1971-72 . .	4,75,37,918

(b) and (c). The total number of cases in which the arrears of income-tax were written off in the last three years is more than 37000. Collection of information in all these cases will involve considerable time and labour. Arrear demand or a part of it is written off due to any or a combination of the following reasons:—

(i) Assessees have died leaving behind no assets.

(ii) Assessees who are alive but have either no or have inadequate attachable assets.

(iii) Assessee companies have gone into liquidation.

(iv) Assessees have become insolvent.

(v) Assessees are untraceable.

(vi) Assessees have left India.

(vii) Amounts written off as a result of settlement with the assessees.

(viii) Demands found not due on the basis of subsequent information, such as duplicate demands, demands wrongly made, demands being protective etc.

Fall in India's Annual Export Target

704. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Standard' (Calcutta) dated the 4th January, 1973 under the caption "Whooping fall in India's annual export target"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The contents of the news item have been noted.

Supply of Shoes by S T.C. to U.S.S.R.

705. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether S T C could not comply with an order from U.S S.R. for supply of five lakh pairs of shoes due to the rise in the cost of raw material;

(b) whether for further supply of shoes to S.T.C. the Footwear Exporters' Federation of India has demanded cash subsidy to the extent of rise in the cost of per pair of shoes since August, 1972, when a fresh order for eight lakh pairs was received from Soviet Union; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The U.S.S.R. had indicated their interest to purchase 5 lakh pairs of shoes at the old rates, and the S.T.C. are negotiating for obtaining higher prices to cover increased costs.

Loan from International Development Association for Development of Small Scale Industries

706. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes have been drawn up to utilise effectively the loan of Rs. 181.97 crores received from the International Development Association for the development of small scale industries; and

(b) what is the period and mode of repayment of this loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government of India have signed an agreement with the International Development Association (I.D), the soft lending affiliate of the World Bank, on the 9th February, 1973 for a credit of U.S Dollars 25 million (approximately Rs 18 2 crores) for Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Project. The purpose of the credit is to assist IDBI in expanding its activities in financing the development of the small and medium scale industrial sector in India.

(b) The credit to India from I.D. carries no interest but only a service charge at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent (3/4 of 1 per cent). The amount its repayable in half-yearly instalments commencing February 1, 1983 and ending August 1, 2022.

Instructions to Public Sector Banks to Prepare Scheme in regard to requirements of Landless People

707. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Banks have been asked to prepare schemes

under which requirements of the landless people benefiting from the land reforms will be met;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme, and

(c) whether there is a scheme being experimented in some 163 Districts in the country whereby farmers of very small land holdings are offered loans on differential rate of interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) and (b). The public sector banks favourably consider and finance viable schemes originating even from landless people

(c) A scheme of lending at concessional rates to farmers holding up to one acre of irrigated land and 2.5 acres of dry land in selected districts is being operated by public sector banks At present, this scheme is operated in selected branches of 176 districts In addition, some of the public sector banks have also introduced a scheme of differential interest rates for different land holding groups of small and medium farmers all over the country

भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा छोटे तथा बड़े उद्योगों को दी गई धनराशि

708. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे वर्षवार भारतीय औद्योगिक द्वारा वित्त निगम छोटे तथा बड़े उद्योगो को कितनी कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : अभी दिसम्बर 1972 में किये गये संशोधन से पूर्व, औद्योगिक वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत केवल पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां और सहकारी समितियां ही औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से जो सामान्यत मध्यम और बड़े बड़े पैमाने के औद्योगिक एककों को बढावा देता है, वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने की पात्र थीं। निगम द्वारा अपने पिछले तीन लेखा-वर्षों मे मध्यम और बड़े पमाने की परियोजनाओ की स्वीकृत और वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

वर्ष	वित्तीय सहायता	
(जुलाई—जून)	स्वीकृत	वितरित
1969—70	1937.74	1805.07
1970—71	3515.13	1734.70
1971—72	4063 78	2210.27
जोड़	9516 65	5750.04

पांच बीघे की जोत वाले किसानों को दिये गये ऋण

709. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाच बीघा या इसके कम जोत वाले किसानो को गत तीन वर्षों मे प्रतिवर्ष कितना ऋण राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दिया गया;

(ख) इससे अधिक जोत वाले किसानों को कितना ऋण इसी अवधि मे प्रतिवर्ष दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) :

(क) और (ख). जिस रूप मे सांख्यकीय आंकडे मांगे गये हैं उस रूप मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा नही रखे जाते । फिर भी जोतों के आकार के अनुसार लेखों का ब्यौरा प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

बड़े उद्योग-गृहों के प्रतिनिधियों को विदेश यात्राओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का नियतन

710. श्री हरी सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) तीस सर्वोच्च उद्योग गृहों के उन प्रतिनिधियों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या है जो 1970-71 और 1972-73 में विदेश यात्रा पर गये,

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई, और

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक यात्रा का उद्देश्य क्या था और उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य सभवत 20 अपेक्षाकृत बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के बारे में सूचना चाहते है । इस धारणा के आधार पर, आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट का पेश किया जाना

711 श्री हरी सिंह
श्री पी० एम० बनर्जी

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सबधी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं, रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र प्रस्तुत करवाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और रिपोर्ट कब तक प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी नहीं :

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नही उठता !

(ग) : तृतीय वेतन आयोग के निर्देश-पद पूर्ववर्ती वेतन-आयोगो के निर्देश-पदो की अपेक्षा बहुत व्यापक है और उनमे जटिल विषय ग्रस्त है । आयोग को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो की फेडरेशनो तथा अन्य संस्थाओ से कोई 9 500 ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए थे तथा आयोग द्वारा कर्मचरियो के सघो निकायो आदि को जारी की गयी प्रश्नावली के भी कोई 2 600 उत्तर प्राप्त हुए थे । इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग ने कर्मचारियो के 400 से अधिक सस्थाओ फेडरेशनो आदि का मौखिक साक्ष्य प्राप्त किया । सरकारी पक्ष से भी साक्ष्य प्राप्त किया गया तथा राज्य सरकारो के मत्रियो के साथ भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । इस प्रकार प्राप्त हुई विशाल सामग्री की छानबीन में अनिवार्यत समय लगा । इसके अलावा आयोग को समय 2 पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकाक के स्तर मे वृद्धि के सदर्भ मे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियो को अतरिम राहत मजूर करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए अपने कार्य को तीन बार स्थगित करना पड़ा था जिससे आयोग को अपना कार्यक्रम पुनर्व्यवस्थित करना पड़ा । फिर भी आयोग अपने काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है । वर्तमान सकेतो के अनुसार आयोग की अतिम रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च 1973 से पूर्व प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है ।

Meeting of Representatives of the Export Promotion Council and Chambers of Commerce

712 SHRI P M MEHTA.
SHRI K LAKKAPPA.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether a meeting of representatives of Government Export Promo-

tion Councils and Chambers of Commerce was held in New Delhi in the 2nd week of December, 1972;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting?

(c) whether some participants had made observations that China could pose a threat to India's exports; and

(d) if so, whether positive measures are being contemplated to strengthen India's exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following main subjects were discussed in the Meeting:—

(i) review of export performance during 1972-73 and measures necessary for achieving targets fixed for the year;

(ii) organisational problems of export promotion councils including the need for foreign and regional offices;

(iii) measures required to maintain and increase India's exports to U K. and E.C.M. consequent on Britain's entry into EEC from 1st January, 1973;

(iv) Operation of GSP on India's exports and the experience gained so far; and

(v) commodity-wise export problems including those connected with the Government's scheme of canalisation and turnkey projects.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Seminar on Trade with East Europe

713. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Trade with East Europe was held in New Delhi in the first week of December, 1973;

(b) if so, whether the Seminar suggested the need for better guidance from Commercial representatives of Indian missions in the region; and

(c) whether the Seminar also suggested that Commercial representatives should be given professional training to enable them to do the work for the Indian Trade delegations going abroad, if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It was recommended at the Seminar that the Commercial Representatives should be given professional training before being posted abroad. *inter alia*, to enable them to better assist visiting delegations of Indian exporters. The recommendations which were received on 20th February, 1973 are being examined by the Government.

Trade Agreement with U S S.R. for Import

714. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has signed an agreement on December, 16, 1972 with an importing firm in India for supply of Rs 80 lakh worth of printing machinery for newspapers; and

(b) if so, the value of the contract signed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government had no direct information regarding the agreement referred to. However, on making enquiries, it is understood that on 16th December, 1972, one and on 15th December, 1972, five newspaper establishments had

concluded contracts with Techmashe-export, Moscow, for the import of printing machinery worth about Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 79 lakhs respectively.

Seminar on Textiles

715. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two-day Seminar on textiles was held in New Delhi in the 2nd week of December, 1972;

(b) if so, whether the seminar was organised by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade; and

(c) whether the Seminar has decided to constitute a high level group under the Indian Institute of foreign trade, and if so, the functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir The Seminar recommended a High Level Group under the convenorship of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade be set up to recommend to the Government modalities, norms and operational details of financing modernisation of textile industry through a special financial corporation.

Alleged Discrimination against Harijans in the S.B.I., New Delhi

716. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 803 on 4th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether investigation by the State Bank of India into the allegations about the discrimination against Harijans in the State Bank of India, Ajmal Khan Branch, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether Government have received further communications from the 'Shoshit Samaj Ekata Committee', New Delhi dated 1st January, 1973; and

(d) if so, the points raised therein, and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). State Bank of India have informed Government that the investigations carried out by them do not reveal any discrimination against Harijans in the State Bank of India, Ajmal Khan Road Branch, New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representation from the Shoshit Samaj Ekata Committee besides referring to the allegations about discrimination against Harijans in the State Bank of India, Ajmal Khan Branch, New Delhi, also contains suggestions about the procedure for getting names from Employment Exchanges, etc. for reserved vacancies.

Government have already issued detailed instructions to the Bank, regarding the filling up of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates.

Import of Cocoa Nut and Areca Nut

717. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity in tonnes and value in Rupees of Cocoa Nut and Areca Nut imported into this country during the years 1971 and 1972; and

(b) what is the quantity in tonnes of these two commodities that is likely to be imported during the year 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Import figures for the calendar years 1971 and 1972 are not available as foreign trade statistics are compiled on financial year-

wise basis Quantity and value of Cocoa-Nut and Betel-Nut (Areca Nut) imported during the financial years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto July, 1972) are given below:—

(b) Information relating to the quantity of coconut and Arecanut likely to be imported during the year 1973 is not available.

Value in Rupees
Qty. as per Unit

Sl. No.	Description	Qty. Unit	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73 (upto July, 72)	
			Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	*Coconuts*							
	(a) Coconuts fresh .	Nos.	..		600	1111	..	.
	(b) Coconuts, desiccated .	Nos.	..	.	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL—I . .	Nos.	..	..	600	1111	..	..
II	*Betelnuts (Areca Nuts)* .							
	(a) Betelnuts, ground . .	Tonne	..	..	Neg	918	..	..
	(b) Betelnuts, split. . .	Tonne	..	..	60	42000	10	7000
	(c) Betelnuts, whole. . .	Tonne	..	..	30	21860	1	784
	TOTAL: II .	Tonne	..	..	90	64778	11	7784

Method of Computing Quantum of Black Money by Wanchoo Committee

718. SHRI B. V NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the statistical method by which the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes came to the conclusion that the amount of black money in this country was Rs. 1,400 crores;

(b) whether this estimate has been cross-checked by Government; and

(c) if so, what are Government's findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Wanchoo Committee has mentioned in paragraph 2.17 of its Report that the method adopted by it was the Kaldor method with suitable modifications, bearing in mind the structural changes in the economy and certain other developments.

(b) No, Sir. The Wanchoo Committee has itself observed that the figure given by it is only a 'guesstimate' based on certain assumptions about which substantial difference of opinion exists for want of adequate data.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance given by L.I.C. to various States

719. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Life Insurance Corporation to the various States during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the purpose for which the money was given; and

(c) whether Government have a proper check over its utilisation and if so, the type of check exercised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The amounts of financial assistance given by LIC to the various States during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs.)

State	1970-71	1971-72
Andhra Pradesh .	12,24·04	10,09·38
Assam . . .	3,07·94	5,91·76
Bihar . . .	8,16·52	7,81·81
Delhi . . .	1,22·52	2,32·96
*Gujarat . .	21,32·73	22,45·60
Haryana . .	7,76·52	8,29·34
Himachal Pradesh .	2·47	14·97
Jammu & Kashmir	39·04	7·98
Kerala . . .	10,13·94	11,72·22
Madhya Pradesh .	8,29·94	10,29·04
Maharashtra . .	18,18·60	28,25·05
Mysore . .	11,44·32	10,06·22
Orissa . . .	6,83·75	6,81·10
Pondicherry . .	..	..
Punjab . . .	8,86·93	8,73·00
Rajasthan . .	13,17·12	7,68·59
Tamil Nadu . .	19,25·44	23,59·34
Uttar Pradesh .	15,87·77	17,71·15
**West Bengal .	11,11·91	13,80·15
Goa . . .	1,07·45	..
	178,49·85	195,79·66

*Includes Rs. 25·00 lakhs for Restoration of damage to water works.

**Includes assistance to Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority.

N.B. Market purchases by LIC of securities, shares and debentures are not included in the above statement.

(b) The broad distribution of investments and the purpose thereof are given below:

Type of Investments	Purpose
1. State Government Securities.	General development of the State.
2. Loans to State Government.	Housing and allied schemes.
3. Loans to Municipal Committees and Zila Parishads	Water supply and drainage schemes in urban areas. Piped water supply scheme in rural areas.
4. Loans to Co-operatives.	Housing. For setting up Sugar factories.
5. Loans to Industrial Estates.	For setting up Industrial Estates.
6. Bonds of State Financial Corporation and State Electricity Board.	Industrial development and generation and transmission of electricity.
7. Investments in pubic limited companies.	Industrial development.

(c) State Government and its agencies to whom LIC makes available its resources are expected to use them for the purposes for which they are intended Moreover the financial assistance is only in the form of loans, bonds and securities In the circumstances, the LIC does not exercise any independent check on the utilisation of assistance provided by it to State Government and their agencies The LIC, however, reviews from time to time the performance of public limited companies in which it has investments and takes appropriate action to safeguard its interests

Foreign Investment

720 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the country during the last 3 years

(b) the names of the foreign countries which have invested their money during the said period, and

(c) the areas of investment and percentage of investment in each year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Based on firm figures for 1968-69 and quick estimate which provide provisional figures on an overall basis for 1969-70 and 1970-71, the outstanding foreign investment, inclusive of loans and suppliers' credits, in the country as at the end of those years was as under:—

1968-69	Rs. 1611 3 crores
1969-70	Rs. 1635 7 crores
1970-71	Rs. 1672·4 crores

Data for the period subsequent to 1970-71 are not available.

(b) Some of the important countries which have made investment in the last three years are: Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, U.K., U.S.A., Belgium, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Bulgaria, East Germany, U S S R, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bahamas Besides, international institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Finance Corporation have also invested during this period

(c) The industry-wise details of investment are available for 1968-69 only and these are as follows —

Rs crores

	Amount	% to total
Plantations	122 4	7·6
Mining	11 5	0 7
Petroleum	195 7	12 1
Manufacturing	890 2	55 2
Service	391 5	24·3
	1611 3	100 0

Taking over of Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd, Kanpur

721. SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Limited, Kanpur is proposed to be taken over by Government in view of its mis-management, and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration, in consultation with the State Government

Recommendations of Wanchoo Committee

722. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee have been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) what positive steps have been taken to unearth the black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A comprehensive Bill to implement such of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, as have been accepted by the Government, is being introduced in the current session of Parliament

(c) Apart from the above Bill, to be introduced in Parliament, several administrative measures have also been taken; and these include increase in the tempo of searches and seizures, more prosecutions, selective use of powers of survey under section 133A of the Income-tax Act, survey of those who have constructed or acquired new properties, and also creation of a special cell in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) for keeping a watch over the tax matters relating to certain big business houses.

Visit of the Minister of Commerce to European Countries

723. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his visit to European countries in the month of January, 1973 met with any fruitful result; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Shri L. N. Mishra, former Minister of Foreign Trade visited London from 22nd to 26th January, 1973 at the invitation of the U.K. Government. During the visit he had useful discussions with the British Ministers on the trading arrangements in U.K. for Indian products following the termination of the Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement, 1939 and safeguard measures for India's trade in the context of the British membership of the enlarged European Economic Community.

A copy of the Joint Communique issued after the discussions is laid on the Table of the House which gives details of the outcome of the discussions. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4252/73].

Interim Relief to pensioners as a result of rise in prices

724 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether any interim relief is likely to be given to the pensioners in view of the abnormal rise in prices; and

(b) if not, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) (a) and (b). Government propose to consider the question of grant of relief to the Central Government pensioners in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission on the question of pensionary benefits to Central Government servants generally.

Raj Committee Report on agricultural Income-tax

725. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision on the Report of K. N. Raj Committee on agricultural incomes;

(b) whether the said Report has been discussed in the recent meeting of the National Development Council; and

(c) if so, what was the reaction in the National Development Council and what are Government's decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The major recommendations of Dr. Raj Committee relate to the imposition of Agricultural Holdings Tax. Decision regarding the imposition of this tax rests with the State Governments who have been requested to take the necessary action. The recommendations of this Committee on which a decision has to be taken by the Central Government are under consideration.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Study made by the Reserve Bank of India in finances of Government Companies

726 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to study on the finances of the Government Companies for the year ending March, 1971, made by the Reserve Bank of India, as was published in their Bulletin;

(b) if so, the important findings of the study; and

(c) the reaction of Government to those problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study related to the financial results of operations of 105 'non-financial' and 'non-promotional' Government companies, belonging to both the Central Government and the State Governments, having a paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and above. The study related to the year ending March 31, 1971. The main findings were:

(i) Of the companies studied, 93 were "non-giant" companies having a paid up capital of less than Rs. 20 crores each. These companies performed better as compared to the remaining 12 "giant" companies (each having a paid up capital of Rs. 20 crores and above);

(ii) "Mining and Quarrying" companies, both "giant" and "non-giant", generally fared badly in comparison with "engineering" and "chemicals" companies;

(iii) Although the "giant" companies have lagged behind the "non-giant" companies in improving their sales performance, in the overall operating results, "giant" companies were able to reduce their overall net loss from Rs. 26 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 24 crores in 1970-71, while the overall net loss of "non-giant" companies increased from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 13 crores during the same period; and

(iv) Internal sources contributed a minor portion to the financing of assets formation, both of "giant" and "non-giant" companies.

(c) The Government keep a constant watch over the performance of the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings in order to take timely remedial action. Various measures have been taken to improve the working of these enterprises, which include steps:

(i) to improve maintenance organisation and practices for reducing equipment downtime;

(ii) better production, planning and control; and

(iii) incentive schemes and training for better motivation and higher productivity, etc.

Government are aware of the special problems facing the "mining" enterprises, particularly, the Neyveli

Lignite Corporation, which is experiencing a number of technological handicaps. Necessary remedial action has been initiated based on a special study of these problems.

Government are keen that these enterprises improve their operating results so as to make a larger contribution to the economic development of the country and also generate greater internal resources to finance their own growth.

Bill to curb black money

727 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals to bring a Bill to curb the black money;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof, and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) to (c) A comprehensive Bill to implement those recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which have been accepted by the Government is being brought forth in the current session of Parliament

Overdrafts by States

728. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have urged upon the Central Government to adopt a lenient and sympathetic view so far as the question of over-drafts is concerned; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto and what are the latest guidelines laid down by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No Sir. The reference is presumably to the decision taken by the Government that no State will be permitted to regard overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India as a budgetary resource. The Mysore Government has not raised any objection to this decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Establish Joint Indo-British Economic Commissions

729 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has exchanged notes with U K on a proposal to establish joint Indo-British Economic Commissions for finding avenues of greater co-operation between the two countries and

(b) if so the reaction of British Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Government of India and the Government of U K have agreed to consult each other on matters of mutual interest and to explore the possibilities of sustaining the widest range of co-operation between India and the United Kingdom The question of institutionalising these consultation arrangements will be taken up as and when considered by both the Governments.

Clubbing of incomes of wife and husband for income-tax

730 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-clubbing of incomes of husband and wife has led to tax-avoidance on a large scale; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to club these incomes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Although Government is aware that the taxation of an

individual as a separate unit of assessment under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (instead of the adoption of the family consisting of husband, wife and minor children as a unit of taxation) has facilitated tax avoidance, the precise extent of the tax avoidance is not known.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Complaint against a Foreigner travelling from Bombay to Delhi by I.A. flight on 12th November 1972 for taking photographs from the aircraft

731. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger travelling from Bombay to Delhi on the Indian Airlines Flight on the 12th November, 1972 had lodged a complaint that a foreigner travelling by that flight had photographed from the aircraft different spots including the Delhi Airport;

(b) whether this involves the violation of the Defence of India Act and the Security Rules; and

(c) if so, the steps taken against the passenger concerned in particular and to avoid such incidents in general?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Detailed enquiries were made in the matter. An Air Hostees remembers seeing a passenger fidgeting with his camera and telling him that photography in flight or at airports was prohibited. She also recalls that at the time of deplaining, the passenger concerned denied having taken any photographs.

(b) Rule 13 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 prohibits photography from an aircraft in flight except in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of permission, granted by the Director General of Civil Aviation. Rule 52(b) of the Defence of India Rules 1971 also deals with taking photographs of prohibited places or protected areas in an unauthorised manner.

(c) The Traffic Officer of Indian Airlines on duty at Palam made all possible efforts to find out the person concerned but apparently he had already gone and could not be located. Indian Airlines are being asked to direct their cabin staff to be particularly careful and to ensure that the rules regarding prohibition of photography are not infringed.

Restoration of increments of Reserve Bank employees suspended as a result of strike of June, 1972

732. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Association Bombay has written to the Bank pointing out that the suspension of increments of the Reserve Bank employees participating in the strike of June, 1972 was in violation of the agreement arrived at with the Association on 1st July, 1972;

(b) if so, the attitude of the Reserve Bank in this connection; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to restore the increments of the employees concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India are satisfied that no action has been taken by them in contravention of the agreement of 1st July, 1972.

Investment of L.I.C. in public limited companies in the private sector

733. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial institutions, like the Life Insurance Corpo-

ration, still give priority to big houses in the field of investment;

(b) the latest figures of Life Insurance Corporation's investment in the public limited companies in the private sector;

(c) whether in view of the need to expand the public sector, the pattern of investment is proposed to be altered; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. Investment decisions are taken by public financial institutions strictly on merits having regard to the considerations of Return, appreciation and safety of investments.

(b) According to the latest audited figures available as on 31st March, 1972, the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation in Terms loans, Debentures, Preference shares and Equity shares of Public Limited Companies in the private sector totalled Rs. 248.04 crores.

(c) and (d). The pattern of investment and the investment policy of the Corporation during the fifth plan period is under active consideration of the Corporation as well as of the Government of India.

Assessment made into the working of Nationalised Banks

734. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment into the working of nationalised banks; and

(b) whether any improvements into their working are being made as a result thereof and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). After nationalisation the public sector banks have to work for social objectives and economic growth. Their functioning is constantly kept under review by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government so as to take any qualitative corrective action that is considered necessary.

Directions to Banks re: Liberalising Credits for small Industries and for agricultural purposes

735. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have been directed to liberalise credits for small industries and for agricultural purposes in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the gist of directions issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation an important policy objective being pursued by commercial banks is to make available credit, on a liberalised basis and on an adequate scale, to such priority sectors as small industries and agriculture in rural areas. To ensure that this policy is properly implemented, from time to time, Reserve Bank, in consultation with Government, keeps on issuing guidelines to the banks on the subject. The most important aspect emphasized in these guidelines is that the productive nature of an endeavour and its viability should be the more important criteria that the banks should apply in scrutinising applications of borrowers belonging to these categories.

Crisis in Jute Industry

736. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Industry is facing crisis in the country;

(b) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has pointed out the difficulties faced by this industry, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties to ensure smooth development of this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) (a) to (c) There is no crisis in the Jute Industry The Industry is currently faced with two main problems, namely (i) shortage of raw jute resulting from the short crop in the current season and (ii) their competition in foreign market from synthetic products of Bangladesh

2 In order to meet the current shortage of fibre a contract has been concluded for the import of 2 lakh bales of jute from Bangladesh Further imports are also contemplated Government have already reduced the export duty on jute primary carpet backing by Rs 400 per tonne to make it competitive with synthetics The other remedial measures contemplated are (a) research and product development, (b) promotion and publicity and (c) provision of adequate funds to meet the requirements under the items (a) and (b)

Crisis in Kandla Free Trade Zone

737 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Kandla Trade Zone is facing crisis due to certain difficulties being experienced by the traders there;

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigations into such reports; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to stabilise conditions there in order to earn more foreign exchange by increasing trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c). No, Sir But some entrepreneurs have recently brought to the notice of Government certain practical difficulties coming in the way of better performance Government are seized of the same and the matter is receiving due attention

System of Recruitment to the various posts of Scheduled Banks

738 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for having a Public Service Commission for making recruitment to the various posts of Scheduled banks in India in view of many complaints regarding the present system of recruitment in these banks,

(b) if so the date by which a decision in this regard would be taken, and

(c) if not, whether Government have any other alternative proposal to retain the confidence of the people in recruitment policy of these banks which has become an object of severe criticism?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The recommendation of the Banking Commission to set up statutorily a common recruitment agency for all the public sector banks for recruitment of staff of their banks both at clerical and junior officers level, is still under consideration.

Assistance from World Bank for Projects in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

739. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of projects in J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana for which the World Bank has given financial assistance in the past;

(b) the amount given, project-wise; and

(c) the number and names of projetcs for which the assistance of World Bank has been sought by these State Governments for 1971-72 and thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A credit of US Dollars 10 million was obtained in November 1961 from the International Development Association (IDA), a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank, for a flood protection and drainage project in the composite State of Punjab. Agreements were also signed with IDA in June 1970 for a credit of US Dollars 27 5 million, and in June 1971 for a Credit of US Dollars 25 million, for agricultural Credit Projects in the States of Punjab and Haryana respectively. No IDA credit has so far been given for Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, but a proposal for obtaining an IDA Credit for Himachal Pradesh Apple Marketing Project is under consideration.

Shortage of 20-Rupee Notes

740 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of 20-Rupee Notes in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and the date by which it would be overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The new twenty rupee note has been issued only with effect from 1st June, 1972 and judging from the extent to which this note has been printed and despatched to the Currency Chests and agency banks all over the country so far, there are reasons to believe that the availability of this note is still not adequate. The existing Note printing capacity being limited it will take approximately another six months time before sufficient quantity of this note can be printed and made freely available.

Branches of Nationalised Banks working in various districts of Himachal Pradesh

741 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of branches of the nationalised banks working in Chamb, Kulu, Mandi, Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh:

(b) whether loans are advanced by these branches to the farmers, Transport, operators, Small Scale Industrialist, petty shopkeepers and self-employed people; and

(c) if so, the bank-wise loans advanced by the banks upto the end of December, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The nationalised banks lay special emphasis on extending advances to the priority sectors which cover farmers, transport operators, small scale industrialists, petty shop-

keepers, self-employed people etc. The latest information of the advances of the nationalised banks to these sectors in Himachal Pradesh which relates to the last Friday of June, 1972 are set out below*

Amount : Rs. in lakhs.

Name of the bank	Agriculture		Road and water transport operators	Small Scale Industries	Retail Trade and Small business	Professionals and self-employed persons
	Direct	Indirect				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Central Bank of India. .	3·85	0·06	1·69	7·49	1·25	0·04
Punjab National Bank .	1·58	..	0·86	1·71	0·46	0·02
Union Bank of India. .	0·86	..	..	0·29	0·83	0·04
United Commercial Bank.	2·88	..	1·57	0·68	3·00	..
	9·17	0·06	4·12	10·17	5·54	0·10

*Figures are provisional.

Debt Relief from Aid India consortium

742. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE to pleased to state:

(a) the amount, if any, committed by the Aid India Consortium for debt relief to India;

(b) the extent to which this amount would help up repay debts incurred so far; and

(c) the manner in which the outstanding debts are proposed to be cleared by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) At the Aid India Consortium meeting held in June, 1972, members considered the question of providing debt relief to India for the Indian fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74. India expects to receive debt relief of about $148 million for 1972-73.

(b) The external debt servicing for the year 1972-73 is estimated to amount to $ 670.4 million. The debt relief of $ 148 million expected to be received will reduce the burden of debt servicing to that extent.

(c) Debts are being repaid on due dates. In view of the heavy burden of servicing the debts (i.e. repayment of principal and payment of interest), Government has stressed the importance of augmenting foreign exchange earning through exports and to keep foreign exchange spending on imports etc. to the minimum necessary.

Economic Co-operation with Spain

743. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spanish Foreign Minister recently visited India and had some talks with him regarding greater economic co-operation between India and Spain;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the anticipated volume of trade between the two countries consequent upon the latest understanding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Spanish Foreign Minister visited India in December, 1972

(b) and (c). A Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement and a Protocol between India and Spain was signed on 14-12-1972 during the visit of the Spanish Foreign Minister A copy of this Agreement has been placed in the Parliament Library The agreement does not stipulate trade between India and Spain taking place under any clearing system and its volume will, therefore, depend on trade contracts being concluded on normal commercial considerations

Persons arrested for cheating in Banks

744 SHRI R K SINHA
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons arrested during 1972-73 so far on the charge of cheating banks in the country;

(b) the particulars of the incidents and the persons so arrested, and

(c) the action taken against them and the extent to which the banks had to suffer loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Cases of arrests on account of cheating form part of the normal law and order problems, information regarding which is maintained by the State Governments. The required information in the present case will have to be collected from various State Governments and Union Territories' administrations, on the one hand and the commercial banks including private sector and foreign banks on the other. To the extent possible, this information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House when available.

Seizure of Mini Mint in Baroda

745 SHRI R K. SINHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether a mini mint was seized in Baroda manufacturing counterfeit 50 paise coins, and

(b) the number of coins seized and the number, names and other particulars of the persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Baroda City Police unearthed a racket for manufacturing counterfeit 50 paise coin on 14th November, 1972 3,155 counterfeit coins of 50 paise were found ready for circulation and 48,200 cut pieces of the size of 50 paise coins were intercepted while under process of manufacture Five persons viz Natvarlal Mohanlal Mistry, Samsuddm Ismail Vora Tribhovan Narsibhai Soni, Narsibhai Virjibhai Soni and Mohamad Amin *alias* Mohamad Unis Issanuddin have been arrested and a criminal case under Sections 232, 233, 234, 235 and 239 IPC has been registered against them. The case is still under investigation

Measures to check malpractices indulged in by International Airlines operating in India

746 SHRI R K. SINHA· Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some International Airlines operating in India indulge in malpractices resulting in diversion of traffic and loss of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures adopted by Government to check these malpractices by foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a). Government are aware that some international airlines indulge in malpractices which result in the diversion of traffic and loss of foreign exchange.

(b) The following measures have been taken to deal with the situation:

(i) Reduced return excursion fares have been introduced between the USA and India.

(ii) Reduced return youth fares have been introduced between India and France.

(iii) A charter company has been established by Air India for operation of charters at cheap fares.

(iv) A new rule has been incorporated in the Aircraft Rules, whereby it is compulsory for airlines to file their tariffs with the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval.

Apart from the above measures, a close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as by our own governmental authorties concerned with the infringement of the foreign exchange regulations.

Financial assistance given by I.F.C. to less developed Districts

747. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of 68 less developed Districts and 3 Union Territories which have been given financial assistance of Rs. 107.11 crores by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) whether there is any plan to extend financial assistance by the Corporation to the remaining 148 less developed Districts and 5 less developed Union Territories; and

(c) if so, an outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4253/73].

(b) and (c). Industrial concerns located in any district whether notified as backward or not are eligible for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The Corporation continues to extend sympathetic considerations to applications emanating from the notified backward districts and offers assistance subject to their being found economically viable and technically feasible. The Corporation has not rejected any applications for financial assistance in respect of such projects located in notified backward districts during the last three years.

Inter-departmental Committee to check goods before customs clearance

748. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for the constitution of an inter-Departmental Committee to check goods before clearance by the Customs Department was made by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) what are the methods through which the Customs Department is trying to prevent mal-practices in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In a letter written to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in May 1971 the State Trading Corporation suggested that a Committee consisting of representatives from Customs, State Trading Corporation and Textile Commissioner's Office may be constituted to inspect the imported consignments of 'rags' in order to advise the Customs

whether the goods were rags. The suggestion given by the S.T.C. for inspection of consignment of woollen rags was not found to be acceptable by the Custom House since no expertise was necessary in distinguishing rags from wearable garments and as this would have led to delay in clearing the consignments Further the Customs have at their disposal the services of technical experts in Customs Laboratories in case of need e.g, whether the imported goods are woollen or synthetic.

(c) In order to prevent the malpractices of the type preferred to by the State Trading Corporation the Customs authorities have tightened the procedure for examination of consignments of woollen 'rags'. The method for selection of 'bales' for examination has been revised to eliminate mal-practices on the part of importers Also, the bales are examined under the supervision of an Assistant Collector of Customs

Credit deposit ratio in Commercial Banks

749 SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the credit-deposit ratio in the Commercial Banks during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of purchase of Government securities during the last three years by the commercial banks; and

(c) whether the commercial banks have been prevented from lending funds to many development agencies like the State Electricity Boards until the 'approach' to Fifth Plan is over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December 1970, 1971 and 1972 was 78 3 per cent, 72 8 per cent and 66, 3 per cent respectively.

(b) The investment of scheduled commercial banks in Government securities as at the end of December, 1970, 1971 and 1972 constituted 23.7 per cent, 23.7 per cent and 25.4 per cent respectively of their total deposits.

(c) No bank is prevented from considering bankable proposals.

Views expressed by Chairman of I.F C. in regard to capital formation with individuals

750 SHRI C CHITTIBABU· Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the view expressed by the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India expressed by him in the Annual General Meeting on the 28th September, 1972 that today capital formation with individuals is negligible and whatever capital formation exists today is with the established and successful companies, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in finding a solution to this problem?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The reference by the Chairman of Industrial Finance Corporation of India is to the problems faced by the new entrepreneurs and technologists intending to promote industrial projects in raising resources to be contributed by them as promoters' equity. The endeavour of the lending institutions is to meet these gaps to the extent possible.

Loss suffered due to operation of Avros by Indian Airlines

751 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH·
SHRI BIJOY MODAK·

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a loss of over rupees three crore annually to the Indian Airlines due to the use of 14 Avros; and

(b) whether the Indian Airlines has approached Government for a subsidy to compensate it for the losses it has been suffering as a result of the continued operation of the avro (HS-748) aircraft in its fleet and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The profitability of an aircarft depends on a variety of factors such as the sectors on which it is used, the load factors achieved, direct and indirect operating costs and the fare structure. The Avro HS-748 is being used mainly on regional routes which have short stage lengths and where load factors are not very high. It would, therefore, not be appropriate to make a generalised type-wise assessment of profitability. Experience shows that the majority of regional routes operate at a loss. Indian Airlines is performing a public service and it is not possible for it to operate only on the profitable sectors. Since the regional routes are normally the losing sectors, and the HS-748 are mainly operating on them, it is correct that in the overall picture these aircraft are operating at a loss.

(b) While no such request has yet been received, Government has been subsidising certain uneconomic routes including some of the operated with Avro aircraft. Government is also giving Indian Airlines some subsidy towards the purchase of these planes.

Wig Industry in India

752. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wig industry in our country is in a critical state; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to save this industry and the persons involved in this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is only one factory, namely, Wig India, Madras, run by State Trading Corporation of India, which is manufacturing wigs for exports. Government is not aware of any other unit manufacturing wigs for export. Export of wigs started falling from 1968-69 onwards due to general decline in demand for human hair wigs as a result of the advent of and growing popularity of cheap synthetic wigs, which account today for bulk of international demand. Wigs India has now diversified its production activities to other fields.

Proposal to Canalise Lac Trade through STC

753. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of raw lac received by the producers from the lac traders;

(b) the average price of finished lac sent for export; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to canalise this trade through State Trading Corporation to safeguard the interests of the lac producers and also the industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Average export price of hand-made and machine-made shellac exported during April-August, 1972, was Rs. 608 and Rs. 665 per quintal respectively. The average price received by the producers is difficult to state; it is, however, understood, that in recent months due to over-all spurt in prices the prices paid to producers too have shown a marked increase;

(c) There is no proposal to canalise lac trade through State Trading Corporation.

Rise in Prices, of Agricultural Commodities, industrial Raw Materials and industrial manufactures

754. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price rise registered at the end of 1972 over 1971 prices of agricultural commodities, industrial raw materials and industrial manufactures;

(b) its effect on the declining value of the rupee and also the living conditions of the vast majority of the people;

(c) the reasons for which Government are finding themselves unable to contain their prices; and

(d) whether Government have considered any radical measures to stop further rise in their prices and, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Wholesale price indices (1961-62 = 100) of the various groups which form part of the official index including those for food articles industrial raw materials and manufactures for December 1971 and December 1972, and the order of variations are given in the statement.

(b) to (d). In a situation characterised by a decline in the output of basic agricultural commodities such as foodgrains, oilseeds, and sugarcane some price rise was perhaps unavoidable. The effect the shortfall in agricultural production has been sought to be moderated through an emergency production programme, as also through imports. The public distribution system has been expanded and the releases of foodgrains from Government stocks have been stepped up. Partial statutory control on prices and distribution of sugar was introduced from July 1, 1972; the share of levy sugar has been raised from 63 5 to 70 per cent (including export commitment) from October 1, 1972 and a uniform issue price introduced. The wholesalers have been replaced from January 1973, in many States by the Food Corporation of India for bringing sugar from the factories to the fair price shops. Distribution of controlled varieties of cloth was channelled through public agencies from November 1, 1972 and the margin between the ex-factory price and the retail price brought down from 20 per cent to 12.5 per cent. It has also been decided to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice, which would further strengthen the public distribution system. It may be pointed out that the rise in the General Index of wholesale Prices, 1961-62 = 100) during the last two months, i.e between November 1972 and January 1973, is estimated at 1.1 per cent as against 1.8 per cent between November 1971 and January 1972 and 1.3 per cent between November 1970 and January 1971. Similarly the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Prices Index (1960 = 100) for December 1972 (the latest available) has remained steady at its level of 210 for November 1972.

STATEMENT

Index Nmbers of Wholesale Prices

(1961-62 = 100)

Group	Index Nos. December 1971	Index Nos. December 1972	Percentage variation in 1972 over 1971
Food Articles .	204·3	244·1	+19·5
Liquor & Tobacco. . .	198·6	239·4	+20·5
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants.. .	174·5	181·4	+4·0
Industrial Raw Materials. .	184·7	218·1	+18·1
Chemicals. .	201·5	202·0	+0·2
Machinery and Transport Equipment. .	161·7	169·7	+4·9
Manufactures.	168·1	178·0	+5·9
All Commodities	185·9	211·4	+13·7

Volume of India's Imports and Exports during 1972-73

755. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Mnister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports and imports in the first ten months of the current year and how they compare with that of the previous year;

(b) the items in which there was a spurt or decline under both the heads; and

(c) the volume of trade expected during the remaining two months and the major items thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) India's trade year coincides with financial year *ie.*, April-March. As such the value of India's imports and exports for the period April—November, 1972 (latest available) compared with April-November, 1971 is given below:

India's foreign Trade during April—November, 1972

(Value in Rs. crores.)

	April-Nov., 1971	April-Nov. 1972	% tage in April-Nov., 1972
Imports	1190·39	1097·49	—7·8
Exports incl. re-exports.	1006·45	1239·28	+23·1

(b) (i) Export items which have shown increase during April-August, 1972 (latest available commodity wise) over April—August, 1971;

Jute manufactures, leather and manufactures excl. footwear, tea, engineering goods, pearls precious and semi-precious stones, tobacco unmanufactured, cashew kernels, cotton piecegoods, oil-cakes, fish, chemicals and allied products, raw cotton, cotton apparel, cotton yarn, wood lumber and cork manufactures paper, rubber manufactures incl. crude rubber, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (incl. coal and coke), ferro-manganese and ferro-alloys, raw wool, groundnuts, raw jute and mica.

(ii) Export items which have shown decline during April-August, 1972 over April-August, 1971:

Iron ore, iron and steel (prime), sugar manganese ore, fabrics of artsilk fibre and spunglass castor oil, onions, rice and iron and stell scrap.

(iii) Import items which have shown increase during April—July, 1972 (latest available commodity-wse) over April—July, 1971:

Machinery, pulp and waste paper, dairy products and eggs, and fruits and vegetables (cashew nuts).

(iv) Import items which have shown decline during April—July 1972 over April—July, 1971:

Cereals and cereal preparations, raw cotton, raw wool, chemical elements and compounds, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, fertilizers manufactured, paper, paper board and manufactures, thereof, non-ferrous metals, transport equipment, crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excl. coal, petroleum and precious stones), textile yarn and thread and iron and steel.

(c) India's export performance during the first eight months (April November) of current financial year 1972-73 has been quite encouraging Exports during this period reached a total of Rs. 1239.28 crores, recording an increase of Rs. 232.83 crores or 23 per cent as compared to exports of Rs. 1006.45 crores during

April—November, 1971. If this period is any indication, India's exports during 1972-73 are expected to achieve the target of Rs. 1760 crores, larger contribution coming from leather and leather manufactures, cotton piecegoods, cashew kernels, pearls precious and semi-precious stones etc.

On the other hand, imports at Rs. 1097.49 crores were lower by 7.8 per cent, as result of which the balance of trade turned into a surplus of Rs. 141.79 crores during April—November, 1972 as against a deficit of Rs. 183.94 crores during April-November, 1971. Although, India's imports are showing a declining trend at present this trend is likely to be reversed as larger imports of crude oils steel, fertilizers and foodgrains are visualited; and

Conference of Jute Growing Countries

757. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Jute growing countries has taken place in Dacca in which India also participated; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decisions taken at the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, under the auspices of the U.N.D.P.

(b) The following conclusions were reached at the Conference:

(i) An International Centre known as "Jute International will be set up in India to maintain a strong and expanding demand for jute and kenaf and their manufactures to maximise their consumption.

(ii) An International Technical Centre for Research and Development in Jute would be located in Dacca.

(iii) An International Jute Board will be constituted as the controlling Board, consisting of representatives of the producing countries.

(iv) Subject to the International agencies contributing 50 per cent of the annual budget of expenditure for a period of five years, the other 50 per cent would be contributed by the producing countries in proportion to the value of their exports of jute and jute manufacture during the three years ending 1969-70.

These conclusions are subject to ratification by the producing countries.

पांच बीघा से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कम धन देना

758. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंको ने गत तीन वर्षों में पाच बीघा से अधिक भूमि वाले किसानों की अपेक्षा पाच बीघा से कम भूमि वाले किसानो को कम ऋण दिये ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) : कृषको को उनकी खेती की आवश्यकताओ के आधार पर ऋण सुविधाएं दी जाती है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको द्वारा प्रति बीघा या एकड़ के हिसाब से ऋण देने की कोई निश्चित कसौटी कडाई से नहीं अपनाई जा रही है ।

निगमित क्षेत्र के आय कर की बकाया राशि

759. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक सभा में 1 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2746 के

भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लेख किये गये निगमित क्षेत्र उपक्रमों के नाम पर अभी तक बकाया है ? और

(ख) यदि हां तो किन किन उपक्रमों की और करों की बकाया है और इस संबन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : 1 फरवरी 1973 की यथास्थिति के अपेक्षित ब्यौरे एक वित किये जा रहे हैं और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ।

Plan for opening of new branches by public sector Banks in unbanked areas

760. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have drawn up a plan for opening of branches in unbanked areas so as to have a clear cut perspective of the type of areas which should be covered by new branches and how to man them;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(c) the directives of the Reserve Bank of India in this regard and whether it should be ensured that the directive of the Reserve Bank in respect of opening new Branches is implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Public sector banks prepare plans for opening of new branches taking into account their size, manpower and other resources. In these plans due weightage is given to opening of branches in rural and semi urban areas and also at the growth centres identified in the lead bank survey reports. The Reserve Bank impresses upon the banks from time to time the need for opening bank offices in hitherto unbanked centres. Recently, the Reserve Bank has advised the banks to draw up a perspective plan for branch expansion for the three year period 1973-1975 indicating therein the number of offices proposed to be opened in rural, semi urban, urban and metropolitan/port towns so as to enable them to formulate their man power plans also in advance.

Complaint from Pilots operating between Delhi and Nagpur regarding wrong information by AIR Traffic Control at Palam

761. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 17th January, 1973 to the effect that the pilots of an Indian Airlines plane operating between Delhi and Nagpur had complained that the air traffic control at Palam had given them wrong information regarding the weather at that particular time and that it could result into an accident; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The news item seems to refer to the incident involving Indian Airlines night Air Mail service from Nagpur to Delhi on 12-1-1973. The matter has been investigated and the officials responsible for the supply of inaccurate information have been suitably warned.

Setting up of a Committee for Price Equalisation System of Raw Cotton and Jute Bags

762. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to go into the question of evolving a price equalisation system for raw cotton and containers, such as jute bags; and

(b) the composition of the Committee and when it is expected to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Commerce) with a representative each of Ministry of Railways, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Expenditure and State Governments concerned to go into the question of freight equalisation on the carriage of cotton. Adviser (Cotton) of the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay and the Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India are also members of the Committee. It will start functioning soon.

Smuggling of Goods from and to Bangladesh

763. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of goods from India to Bangladesh and *vice versa* is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check to smuggling; and

(c) the value and nature of goods seized during the last 6 months, monthwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is nothing to indicate that there is increase in the smuggling of goods from India to Bangladesh and *vice versa*. However, the following steps have been taken to prevent sumggling.—

(i) Frequent meetings between the various enforcement agencies are held to ensure mutual exchange of information and co-ordination for taking effective steps to prevent smuggling.

(ii) A crash programme for training officers engaged on anti-smuggling work has been introduced and officers are receiving training from time to time; and

(iii) Special intelligence unit in docks and at the air-port has been formed at Calcutta to thwart attempts of smuggling

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Specification of "Bits" and "Rags'

764. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the existing specifications of "bits" and "rags"; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir, the specifications of rags and fents for the purpose of markings on every bale or other packages of controlled and non-controlled cloth under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 has been modified recently.

(b) As in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

The revised specifications of RAGS and FENTS for the purpose of markings on bales or other packages of controlled and non-controlled cloth under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1947, are now as follows:—

I. 'RAGS'

(i) *bona fide* cut pieces of cotton fabrics of length more than 23 centimetres but less than 45 centimetres where the width of the fabric is one metre or more, and of length more than 23 centimetres but less than 65 centimetres where the width of the fabric is less than one metre, arising during the normal course of manufacturing (including processing) or packing or drawing samples; and

(ii) cut pieces of damaged or substandard cotton fabrics of length more than 23 centimetres but less than 45 centimetres where the width of the fabric is one metre or more, and of length more than 23 centimetres but less than 65 centimetres where the width of the fabric is less than one metre.

II. 'FENTS'

(i) *bona fide* cut pieces of cotton fabrics (excluding cut pieces of towels) of length 45 centimetres or more but not exceeding 90 centimetres where the width of the fabric is one metre or more, and of length 65 centimetres or more but not exceeding 135 centimetres where the width of the fabric is less than one metre, arising during the normal course of manufacturing (including processing) or packing or drawing samples;

(ii) damages cotton fabric (excluding damaged towels) of length 45 centimetres or more but not exceeding 90 centimetres where the width of the fabric is one metre or more, and the length 65 centimetres or more but not exceeding 135 centimetres where the width of the fabric is less than one metre; and

(iii) cut pieces of length 45 centimetres or more but not exceeding 90 centimetres where the width of the fabric is one metre or more, and of length 65 centimetres or more but not exceeding 135 centimetres where the width of the fabric is less than one metre, cut from damaged dhoties or sarees.

Upper Division Clerks in the Office of Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi

765. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of Upper Division Clerks; the staff in position and the number of posts lying vacant in the said category in the Office of Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi with Headquarters at Delhi during the period from 1st July, 1972 to 31st October, 1972;

(b) the number of vacancies reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes during this period, and whether the vacant posts were notified to the Central (Surplus staff) Cell of Department of Personnel, if so, the date of the notification;

(c) whether the vacant posts were filled up by the staff provided by the Central (Surplus staff) Cell; and

(d) if not, whether "No Objection Certificate" was obtained from the Cell if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the period in question, the sanctioned strength in the grade of Upper Division Clerks was 731, of which 42 posts were vacant:

(b) 23 vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and notified to the Central (Surplus staff) Cell on 3rd June, 1972;

(c) The Central (Surplus staff) Cell nominated 4 persons for the

reserved vacancies who were duly appointed against the vacant posts

(d) A 'No Objection Certificate' for the unfilled reserved vacancies was obtained from the Central (Surplus staff) Cell on 30th December, 1972

बैंकों से धोखे से रुपये निकालना

766 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया और स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया नई दिल्ली में धोखे से 37,000 रुपये निकालने वाले कुछ व्यक्ति जनवरी 1973 मास में दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ?

(ख) क्या उनसे लगभग 17,200 रुपये बरामद भी किये गये है ? और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण) (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पुलिस ने सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की जनपथ स्थित शाखा में धोखे से 19,320 रुपये निकालने और उसी बैंक की कनाट सर्कस स्थित शाखा में धोखे से 17 200 रुपये निकालने की कोशिश करने के सबन्ध मे तीन व्यक्तियो को दिल्ली मे गिरफ्तार किया है । यह मामला अभी पुलिस के अन्वेषणाधीन है जो बैंक से धोखे से निकाले गये 19 320 रुपये में से 15,721 25 रुपये बरामद करने मे सफल हुई है ।

Indo Bangladesh Trade Pact

767 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact did not achieve its targets

(b) if so the facts regarding the present state of implementation of Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact and

(c) the reasons for lack of its proper implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) It is difficult to forecast what might be the actual imports and exports under the Limited Payments Arrangement by the end of the current trade year

According to information received from the State Bank of India, contracts registered, under the Limited Payments Arrangement, upto 31st January, 1973, were of the value of Rs 16 39 crores for exports to Bangladesh and of the value of Rs 14 24 crores for imports from Bangladesh

Flow of trade is kept constantly under review and efforts made in consultation with the Bangladesh authorities to bring about an improvement

Jute Trade with Bangladesh

768 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Bangladesh regarding Jute trade, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) An agreement was concluded with Bangladesh in November 1972 for import of 2 lakh bales of raw jute at prices ranging between Rs 350 and 400 per bale The import is being handled jointly by the Jute Corporation of India and the State Trading Corporation of India No other contract has been concluded for import of jute from Bangladesh since then

Collection of arrears of Income-tax

769. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to speed up the collection of outstanding Income-tax arrears;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, there has been any improvement in the collection of arrears in the past two years;

(c) if so, the improvement made in the last two years; and

(d) what is the total amount of outstanding Income-tax arrears as on 31st December, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The various steps taken to speed up the collection of outstanding Income-tax arrears are given in the attached statement

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The reduction in the amount of arrears of Income-tax as a result of the steps initiated as mentioned in (a) above, during the last two financial years is as follows:

Financial Year	Amount
	(In crores of Rupees)
1970-71 . .	328·45
1971-72 .	303·64

(ii) In spite of the fact that during the last two years much larger demands were raised and collections made as compared to earlier years, the net arrears were reduced as the following figures will show:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Demand raised	Budget collection during the year	Net arrear at the end of the year
1970-71 . .	781	839·64	499·68
1971-72 . .	1217	1002·57	438·60

(d) Information regarding the total amount of income-tax arrears as on 31st December, 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Statement

During the recent years, the Government has taken the following specific measures to speed up collections of outstanding income-tax arrears:—

(i) Prior to 1961, recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the colection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-contained Revenue Code and made provision for Tax Recovery Officers who could be Departmental Officers Tax recovery work has been almost fully taken over in all the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax.

(ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work. Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range. 125 Income-tax Officers all over India are attending exclusively to this work.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying emphasis is adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assessees.

(vi) 173 officers of the Income-tax Department have been appointed as Tax Recovery Officers all over India. 5 officers of the status of Commissioners of Income-tax and a number of additional commissioners of Income-tax are working as Tax Recovery Commissioners.

(vii) The time limit for completing the assessments has been reduced to two years after the end of the assessment year.

(viii) The Wanchoo Committee have made a number of recommendations which are under examination.

Selection of Pilots in Indian Airlines

770. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited by the Indian Airlines for the posts of Pilots upto the 17th January, 1972;

(b) if so, the number of applications received, the number of applicants called for interview and the number of applicants selected;

(c) the basis on which selection was made; and

(d) whether any reservation was made to accommodate the dependents of war casualties?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines had invited applications for the posts of Pilot up to 11-2-1972.

(b) 590 applications were received. 426 candidates, who were eligible, were called for interview and 55 have been selected.

(c) The candidates were put through a test by a senior psychologist and then interview by a board of aviation and technical experts.

(d) No, Sir

Proposal to acquire more Avros for Indian Airlines

771 SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to acquire more Avros for Indian Airlines; and

(b) what steps are being taken to improve on the past performance of this aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Indian Airlines have placed an order with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Kanpur for 10 more HS-748 aircraft, out of which 3 have been delivered.

(b) Indian Airlines are strictly following the instructions with regard to the maintenance of the aircraft and embodying modifications prescribed by the manufacturers from time to time.

Training of Staff for Projection of Expansion Programme of the Nationalised Banks

772 SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks have drawn up any plan for the

coming years to open new branches in the rural areas;

(b) whether training of staff has been taken in hand for the proper projection of such expansion programme; and

(c) whether any three year plan is under preparation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The nationalised banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank recently to draw up a perspective plan for branch expansion for the 3 year period 1973—1975 indicating therein the number of offices proposed to be opened in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan/port towns so as to enable them to formulate their man power plans also in advance. A continuous attempt is being made by the bank to augument the training facilities to suit the projected man power requirements.

Lending of Funds by I.F.C. to Mini Steel Plants

773. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation has decided to lend funds to mini steel plants;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) how would it help in development of mini steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has already been extending financial assistance to the industrial concerns for setting up scrap based steel plants (mini-steel plants) for the manufacture of steel billets/ingots and for expansion of such plants. Each such project is appraised by the Corporation on merits subject to its satisfying the tests of technical feasibility and economic viability in the same way as in the case of other industrial projects

Upto the 31st December, 1972, the Corporation had already sanctioned financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 407 49 lakhs to 7 concerns for setting up mini-steel plants

Complaint lodged by Cashier of S.B.I., Gorakhpur regarding circulation of Fake Currency Notes of 10 Rupees Denomination

774. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashier of the State Bank of India, Gorakhpur, lodged a complaint with the Police recently that fake currency notes of Rs. 10 denomination were in circulation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No formal complaint was lodged by the Cashier of the State Bank of India, Gorakhpur, with the Police authorities; however, during the normal course of Bank's business, four forged notes of Rs. 10 denomination were detected while examining the amounts tendered by four different parties at Gorakhpur Branch, which were sent to the Police authorities in the usual manner as laid down in the Treasury Rules.

Decline in Private Foreign Investment in India

775 SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net foreign private investment in India has considerably declined during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are being taken by Government to encourage foreign private investment for industrial development and, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Compilation of figures of foreign private investment are available upto the year 1970-71 only According to quick estimates prepared by the Reserve Bank of India which provide provisional figures of foreign investments, the net inflow of foreign private investment (including loans and supplier's credit) for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 were respectively Rs 29 2 crores and Rs 28 7 crores which do not show any marked decline The net inflows on account of equity investment during the above two years came to Rs 9 0 crores and Rs 11 9 crores respectively, which reveal an increase in 1970-71

(c) Govt's policy towards foreign investment is selective Foreign investment is generally preferred as a vehicle for transfer of sophisticated technology which is necessary for the country

मद्रास मे राडार की स्थापना

776. **श्री एम० एम० पूरनी** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मौसमी आकडे एकत्र करने के लिए मद्रास मे एक राडार लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या इसके लिए किसी विदेशी सहयोग की आवश्यकता पडी थी और यदि, हा तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ? और

(ग) इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) जी नही।

(ग) राडार का मूल्य लगभग 24 लाख रुपये था।

वृन्दावन (मथुरा) को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

777. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या भगवान श्रीकृष्ण की जन्म-भूमि वृन्दावन (मथुरा) को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप मे विकसित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है , और

(ख) यदि नही तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख) साधनो के परिसीमित होने तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओ के कारण फिलहाल केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे वृन्दावन मे पर्यटक सुविधाओ की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है । तथापि राज्य सरकार वहा कुछ पर्यटन प्रायोजनाओ को हाथ मे ले रही है ।

Steps to develop Cultural and Religious places of Tourist interest in Mysore State

778 SHRI M V KRISHNAPPA
SHRI K MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to develop cultural and religious places of tourist interest in the Mysore State in the near future;

(b) the tentative list of these places selected for the purpose, and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by the Centre to that State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The tourism infra-structure is being developed and strengthened at a number of places in Mysore State including places of cultural and other interest. A statement showing the schemes being implemented by the Department of Tourism and the facilities provided by the India Tourism Development Corporation is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Schemes under implementation by the Department of Tourism.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs
1.	Youth Hostel at Kamlapur village near Hampi . .	2·73
2.	Privion of water supply at Alhole	0·16
3.	Rest House at Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary. . .	7 22
4.	Rest House at Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary. . .	6·63
5.	Provision of three mini-buses, one each at Nagarale, Dandeli and Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary. . . .	1·23
6.	Under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme, two loans amounting to Rs. 92 lakhs have been approved for two hotel project s at Bangalore in in the private sector. . .	92 00

The India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking is also providing following facilities for tourists in Mysore State:

1. It is proposed to add 100 rooms to Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,000 lakhs.
2. Accommodation at the Travellers' Lodge, Hassan, has been expanded by adding an additional wing of 20 double rooms at a cost of Rs. 8.57 lakhs.
3. A Travellers Lodge at Bijapur.
4. Transport Units have been set up at Bangalore and Hassan.

Offer for Economic Ce-operation from Japan

779. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has expressed its intention to offer appropriate co-operation for economic independence of nations in the Indian sub-contment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have seen with considerable interest the foreign policy speech of the Foreign Minister of Japan on January 27, 1973. The Japanese Foreign Minister has observed *inter alia* that Japan intends to offer appropriate cooperation for the economic independence of the countries in the Indian sub-constinent. The speech also refers to the Japanese Government's resolve to expand its assistance to the developing nations, to increase the ratio of official development assistance to GNP upto the target of 0 7 per cent as soon as possible, to endeavour for the untying of aid and to improve the terms of aid We welcome these policy objectives of the Government of Japan and look forward to closer friendly and economic corporation with that country.

Voluntary Scheme for Supply of Cotton Yarn

780 SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government of India have reviewed the voluntary scheme for supply of cotton yarn of counts 40s and above and if so, how many cases of yarn were delivered upto 31st August, 1972 and the prices of different counts of yarn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). The voluntry scheme for supply of cotton yarn of counts 60s (and not 40s) and above was brought into force from the 1st August, 1972. This scheme is constantly under review by a Watch Dog Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner. The allotment of yarn made under the Scheme upto the 31st August, 1972, amounted to 13.72 lakh Kgs. The regulated prices of different counts of yarn under the Scheme differ from mill to mill, as they are worked out by taking the difference between the highest contract price as on 1st June, 1972 (or the nearest date) and the highest contract price for the relevant count and form of packing during January, 1972, and deducting 50 per cent of the difference from the former price.

Commission on Taxation

781. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has demanded the setting up of a Taxation Commission to go into the entire field of taxation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Chief Minister Tamil Nadu suggested in the National Development Council meeting held in January last that a Taxation Inquiry Commission should be set up to go into tho entire field of taxation.

(b) No decision has been taken in this regard.

Interception of a launch by Customs Officials near Kozhikode

783. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Launch on way to Dubai with illegal immigrants was intercepted by Customs Officials of Kozhikode in Arbian Sea on the 5th January, 1973; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check such illegal movement of persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) A lunch 'MSV Nurani' on way to Dubai with 149 illegal emigrants and 8 crew members was intercepted by customs officials off Kozhikode in Arbian Sea on the 5th January, 1973.

(b) The customs officials keep close watch during sea patrols in connection with anti-smuggling work and if any case of illegal emigration is noticed the persons are handed over to the police for necessary action, under the provisions of the Passport Act, 1967.

राजस्थान के होटलों द्वारा अधिकतम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की योजना

784. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिस से राजस्थान का होटल उद्योग अधिकतम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना में राजस्थान सरकार का कितना भाग है ; और

(घ) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति के बाद कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). पर्यटन के माध्यम से अधिक से अधिक विदेशी-मुद्रा अर्जन के

उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों को आवास प्रदान करने वाले देश के सभी संस्थानों को उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी किये गये है कि विदेशियों से (कतिपय छूट प्राप्त वर्गों को छोड़ कर) होटल बिलों की अदायगी विदेशी मुद्रा में ही ली जाये। इस उपाय के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होगी इस का अभी से यही अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने की योजना

785. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पर्यटक केन्द्रों की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे कि अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख). पर्यटन के आधारभूत उपादानों को उत्तरोत्तर सुधार तथा मजबूत किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान में चौथी योजना में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित की गई पर्यटन स्कीमों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में चौथी योजना में सम्मिलित की गयी पर्यटन स्कीमें।

पर्यटन विभाग

स्कीमें	योजना विनिधान (लाख रुपयों में)
1. भरतपुर में विश्राम गृह	14.49
2 भरतपुर में एक मिनी बस की सप्लाई	0 41
3 सारिस्का वन्य जीव-शरण स्थान का विद्युतीकरण	3 18
4 सारिस्का वन्य जीव-शरण स्थान पर एक मिनी बस की व्यवस्था	0 41
5 सारिस्का वन्य जीव-शरण स्थान पर प्राकृतिक दृश्य योजना	0 05
6. जैसलमेर में पर्यटक बंगला	5 00
7 रणकपुर में बिजली की सप्लाई	0 85
8 रणकपुर में पर्यटक बंगला	1 00 (3 लाख रुपये का व्यय पांचवीं योजना में किया जाएगा)
9 जयपुर में स्वागत केन्द्र	12 25
10 जयपुर में युवा होस्टल	4 36
11 जयपुर में शिविर-स्थल	1 00
कुल . .	43 00

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

1 उदयपुर में लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल का विस्तार .	25 00
2 जयपुर में परिवहन यूनिट	1 50
3 उदयपुर में परिवहन यूनिट	1.00
कुल . .	27.50

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार को मकान बनाने के लिए दी गई सहायता

786. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में मकान बनाने के लिए आवास वित्त समितियों को धन दिये जाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) उस राशि में से कितना रूपया मकानों के बनाने पर खर्च किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने राजस्थान सरकार को मकान बनाने के लिए तथा राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समिति लिमिटेड को जो ऋण दिये है वे इस प्रकार है –

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
				(15-2-73 की स्थिति का)
1 राजस्थान सरकार	80.00	80 00	80 00	5 00
2 राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समिति लिमिटेड	—	—	—	20 00*

* समिति का पंजीकरण 31–12–1970 को हुआ था और जीवन बीमा निगम ने इसे पहली बार 1971–72 में 55 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया जिसमें से 20 लाख रुपये की पहली किस्त का भुगतान 1972–73 में किया गया।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकार को दिये जाने वाले ऋण, आवास निर्माण तथा उससे संबंध सात योजनाओं में से किसी भी एक अथवा एक से अधिक योजनाओं के लिए है। परन्तु जीवन बीमा निगम सभी योजनाओं के लिए पूरी ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं कर रहा है। अतः यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिये गये ऋण में से कितनी रकम मकानों के निर्माण पर खर्च की गयी है।

जहां तक राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समिति लिमिटेड को दिये गये ऋणों का प्रश्न है, 20 लाख रुपये की पहली किस्त का भुगतान हाल ही में किया गया है। ये ऋण प्राथमिक सहकारी आवास समितियों को वितरित किये जाते हैं इसलिए मांगी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Delivery of Avros to Indian Airlines by H A L

767 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has informed Government that the delayed delivery of third batch of Avros aircraft by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore will result in heavy losses to the airlines during the current year,

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure prompt delivery of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the revised delivery schedule the first of the latest batch of 10 aircraft was to be delivered to Indian Airlines in April, 1972 and the 10th aircraft in April, 1973. So far three aircraft have been received by the Corporation. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, Kanpur have advised Indian Airlines that there are some production problems which are being examined in consultation with their collaborators M s. Hawker Seddely Ltd. The remaining aircraft are expected to be delivered shortly after these problems have been resolved

Delivery of aircraft booked with H.A.L. by Indian Airlines

788. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) what was the original programme of delivery of the last of the ten aircrafts for which orders were placed with H A I by Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the delivery schedule was subsequently revised and if so, when is the due date for completion of delivery, and

(c) whether the delivery is likely to be made and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The tenth aircraft was to be delivered in September, 1972.

(b) and (c). According to the revised delivery schedule, the first aircraft was to be delivered in April, 1972 and the tenth aircraft in April, 1973. So far three aircraft have been received. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur, have advised Indian Airlines that there are some production problems which are being examined in consultation with their collaborators M|s. Hawker Siddeley Ltd. The remaining aircraft are expected to be delivered shortly after these production problems have been resolved

Tenure of Office held by General Manager of Subsidiary Bank under State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act.

739. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether under State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, the General Manager of a Subsidiary Bank cannot hold office for a period exceeding 4 years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): In terms of section 29(3)(b) of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the general manager of a subsidiary bank shall hold office for such term not exceeding four years and subject to such conditions as the State Bank may, with the approval of the Reserve Bank, specify at the time of his appointment. However, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the said Act, the general manager vacating his office is eligible for re-appointment

Export of Products manufactured by Small Scale Sector

790 SHRI K LAKKAPPA: SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a series of measures to step up export of products manufactured by the Small Scale sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken various measures to step up export of products manufactured by small scale

sector. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Bhagwan Singh Committee on the working of the Export Promotion Councils, a number of steps have been taken to give to the small scale sector adequate representation in the Councils and the foreign delegations and study teams sponsored by them. A separate Export Promotion Directorate has been set up in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisations to look after the development and promotion of exports from the small scale sector. A Standing Committee on Export Promotion has been appointed to deal with problems relating to exports from the Small Scale Sector and to support measures for boosting exports from this sector. There is also a Working Group for export production planning of small industries products. Eligible export houses got the benefit of indirect exports only if they export manufactures of Small Scale Sector.

Scheme to Develop Beach Resorts in the Country

791. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to develop beach resorts in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The development of a beach resorts at Kovalam has already been taken up. The first phase consisting of 40 cottages, a 100-room hotel, a yoga-cum-massage centre, a theatre for cultural programmes, and the introduction of aquatic sports is expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan period. A cottage complex at Mahabalipuram is ready & functioning. For the further development of Kovalam and Mahabalipuram and for the development of beaches in Goa, a field survey was carried out in November/December 1972 by a Beach Resort Development Survey Team appointed under the Technical Assistance Programme of the UNDP. Its report is expected in July this year.

Payment of Foreign Travel Tax

792. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers who pay air fares in rupees have to pay Foreign travel tax;

(b) whether the tax is payable by those passengers also whose payment is supported by Encashment Certificates; and

(c) whether any category of passengers has been exempted from paying such tax; if so, the description of the exempted passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Section 45(1) of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, foreign travel tax has to be paid in respect of every international journey, the fare for which is paid or is payable in Indian currency.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, on the basis of a representation received from the airlines, a procedure has been prescribed. If this procedure is followed by a passenger in possession of foreign exchange in the form of foreign currency, travellers cheque, ets., he would not be required to pay the tax.

(c) Under Section 46(a) of the above act, the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class or category of passengers from the payment of foreign travel tax. Such notifications are required to be laid before each

House of Parliament. A gist of such exemption notifications is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4254/73].

Trade Agreement with Spain

793. SHRI K LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement, other than that signed in December, 1972, has been signed between India and Spain; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Large-scale Under-Invoicing

794. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Calcutta Port Authorities recently about the large-scale under-invoicing, if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) The reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to check it, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Export of Mysore raw silk

795. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore State has decided release raw silk for export even at reduced prices as the international price is comparatively lower than the internal market price;

(b) whether Mysore State has requested the Central Government to compensate the State Government as various manufacturing units in the State are in the public sector and their viability has to be maintained; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Development of Chilka Lake in Orissa

796. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have approached the Centre for the development of Chilka Lake; and

(b) if so, the decision of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Department of Tourism recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Revise the Interest Rate on Provident Fund

797. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of revising the interest rate on Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the likely increase in the interest and tentative date from which it will be applicable?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Interest rates on Provident Fund balances of Central Government employees were recently revised upwards as under:—

On first Rs. 10,000	6 per cent
On balances in excess of Rs. 10,000.	5.3 per cent

These rates are effective from 1st April, 1972.

Losses Suffered by Public Sector Undertakings

798. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses incurred by the public sector undertaking has gone up during the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures proposed to be taken to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The 93 running and promotional enterprises incurred an overall loss of Rs. 18.96 crores in 1971-72 as compared to Rs. 2.86 crores in 1970-71.

(b) The higher losses incurred during 1971-72 as compared to the previous year were mainly contributed by the following companies:

(i) The Hindustan Steel's losses increased from Rs. 4.51 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 45.63 crores in 1971-72, largely due to roof collapse at Rourkela;

(ii) Air India which earned a profit of Rs. 3.87 crores in 1970-71 incurred a loss of Rs. 1.96 crores in 1971-72 due to the effects of hostilities with Pakistan in the winter of 1971 as also the recession in international air traffic; and

(iii) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation's losses increased from Rs. 11.06 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 13.31 crores in 1971-72 due to lower production of lignite.

Steps taken to improve the working results of public enterprises include:—

(i) better maintenance organisation and practices to reduce equipment downtime;

(ii) improvement in production planning and control, personnel management, materials management, industrial engineering, etc.;

(iii) introduction of incentive schemes for improving motivation;

(iv) training at all levels for better managerial performance and increased productivity;

(v) wherever demand has been inadequate, diversification and greater export efforts; and

(vi) import of raw materials and components, wherever necessary.

Taking over of Foodgrains Trade by Government

799. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appering in the *Free Press Journal*, Bombay, dated the 12th January, 1973 under the caption "World Bank blocking grains trade take-over"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports have already been denied by the Spokesman of Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance. The World Bank or its officials have not asked us formally or informally any questions concerning our policy. They only wanted to know if the change in policy would lead to changes in the structure of Bihar Agricultural Markets Projects, for which an IDA Credit was obtained in March 1972, or in the structure of Mysore Agricultural Markets Projects for which the proposal for an IDA Credit is at an advance stage of consideration The World Bank was informed that no changes in the Project components were necessary.

Financial Assistance to Agriculture Refinance Corporation from International Agencies

800 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance received by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation from the World Bank and International Development Association during the last three years;

(b) what are the main conditions under which this aid has been received; and

(c) whether the Managing Director of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation has complained that these conditions are impracticable and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 7.21 crores up to the 15th February, 1973 under the IDA/IBRD projects.

(b) The main conditions under which World Bank and International Development Association's assistance for IBRD/IDA projects is received pertain to down payment, rate of interest and loan maturity in relation to various items of investment such as minor irrigation, tractors and other agricultural machinery, land levelling, land development etc. These terms vary according to the type of the project.

The technical conditions mainly pertain to issue of loans for minor irrigation after verifiying the suitability of the area for ground water development and, in case of lift irrigation programme, after obtaining clearance from the concerned Department of the State Government.

(c) The Government have not received any complaint regarding the impracticability of conditions from the Managing Director of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

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12 03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

IMPACT ON INDIAN RUPEE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO DEVALUE DOLLAR

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "U.S Government's decision to devalue dollar and its impact on Indian Rupee and India's Trade with U S A and other Western countries"

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Members will recall that I had made a statement on 21st December, 1971 in this House reporting the decision of the Government in regard to alignment of currencies on the basis of the agreement reached among the Group of Ten at a meeting which took place at Washing-

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

ton. The International Monetary Fund gave approval to this realignment of currencies. The Fund also invited other Member countries to declare exchange rates for their currencies which would be described as Central Rates within a margin of 2.25 per cent. I had mentioned in my statement that the Government of India had decided to designate the Central Rate of the Indian rupee at Rs. 18.9677 per one pound sterling.

It was believed that after this realignment, the international monetary situation would be stabilised. However, the pound sterling was floated on 23rd June, 1972. Recently, on 12th February, 1973, the U.S. announced its decision to devalue the dollar by 10 per cent. The continued imbalance among the industrial countries had led once again to the recent fluid situation. After the U.S. announcement, the Yen has also been floated and a new Central Rate has been fixed for German Deutsche Mark.

The situation arising from these changes was reviewed by Government in terms of our objectives and national interest and it was decided to maintain the Central Rate of Rs. 18.9677 per one pound sterling which we had designated in December 1971. The Reserve Bank will continue to avail of the margin of 2.25 per cent around the Central Rate.

Soon after the devaluation of the dollar, the pound sterling had appreciated by 3.7 per cent in terms of the new dollar.

However, as the rupee-sterling ratio has not changed, the rupee has also correspondingly appreciated by the same percentage *vis-a-vis* the U.S. dollar. In view of the uncertainties in the international currency markets, the Reserve Bank has suspended forward purchases of pound sterling and spot and forward purchases of U.S. dollar. These purchases will be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

I must here clarify that the Indian rupee has not been devalued by 10 per cent along with the U.S. dollar. Our exchange rate is designated in terms of the pound sterling and as such the value of the rupee in relation to other currencies is derived from the exchange rate of pound sterling with other currencies. The maintenance of stability in terms of the pound sterling, which is used for the purpose of invoicing our trade to a substantial extent, will be of help to our exporters as well as importers.

In terms of these recent developments, Government is conscious of the fact that our exporters will now be realising marginally less in terms of rupees than before in respect of our exports to USA and also in respect of all exports which are invoiced in US dollars. However, I would like to mention that because of the appreciation of the Deutsche Mark and the Yen *vis-a-vis* the Indian rupee, our exporters should gain an edge over the products of these countries in the third markets. As I have already mentioned, since the sterling rupee rate has not changed, there will be no adverse effect on exports to UK markets and other exports which are invoiced in sterling. On the import side, the US goods would be cheaper to us but the German and Japanese goods would be more expensive. The effects of international currency movements on the trade will be kept under close review and Government will take such action as is necessary to ensure that the basic objective of securing self-reliance is not impaired.

The decision we have taken recently is in keeping with the decisions taken by us in the recent past and it will not have a detrimental effect on our trade. As the rupee-sterling rate remains unchanged and the extent of fluctuation in the exchange value of the rupee *vis-a-vis* other currencies is not large its effect

on exports, imports, budgetary receipts as well as debt service payments is likely to be of a marginal nature.

As Honourable Members are aware, the question of international monetary reform is being considered in the Ministerial Committee of the Twenty, of which India is a member. We have sought in this and other forums to ensure that the reform of the international monetary system should reflect fully the needs of the developing countries for adequate liquidity, stability of trade and exchange rates, and orderly growth of world trade with full participation by developing countries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, this statement which has been made by the hon. Minister is, in my opinion, an attempt to lull the House and the country, if I may say so, into a false sense of optimism. The dangers which are inherent in this latest situation arising out of this devaluation of the dollar are being under-played by the Government.

I would just like to refer him to his own Economic Survey, the pre-Budget Economic Survey which has been made available to us only yesterday. In recent months and in the last year also, particularly, the Government has rightly been taking credit for the fact that our export trade has gone up considerably and imports have declined to some extent and the result has been that we have had a very favourable trade balance or trade surplus. What does the Economic Survey itself say? I will just refer to one or two observations only which show how serious the situation is just below the apparent surface.

> "India's external payment position which had shown a remarkable improvement in 1971-72 has been under pressure in the current year . . ."

This is irrespective of the devaluation question.

> ". . . during the first ten months of 1972-73, foreign exchange reserves registered a decline of Rs. 59.8 crores."

This is a very extraordinary phenomenon also. In the period when we have had an almost unprecedented trade surplus, favourable balance of trade, in the same period, India's foreign exchange reserves have declined by nearly Rs. 60 crores, according to the Government's Economic Survey.

> "This happened despite an improved trade balance. There was a trade surplus of Rs. 142 crores in the first eight months of 1972-73 as against a deficit of Rs. 184 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the first eight months of 1972-73, while exports had registered an increase of 23 per cent, imports declined by eight per cent."

Then the question arises, if this was the situation already before the devaluation of the dollar, what was it due to. Will the recent devaluation not further aggravate and accentuate the position and bring much further pressure upon our trade? The reasons are also given in the Economic Survey. As stated by the Government, the three reasons are as follows:—

> "Despite considerable improvement in the merchandise trade, the decline in the foreign exchange reserves in 1972-73 is largely attributable to, firstly, heavy debt service payments, secondly, delay in accrual of certain promised credits and, thirdly, larger free foreign exchange spent on imports."

So, the enormous advantage which this country could in the normal course have derived as a result of this favourable trade balance has been more than nullified, more than negated, by three factors: one is the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

crushing burden of foreign debts which we have to go on servicing from year to year and for which we are taking more and more loans in order to pay back the previous loans; second, the delay in the accrual of certain promised credits—I hope you will clarify this as to which are these credits, which countries had promised, from which countries we were expecting them and what was the delay due to in their accrual whether they have accrued now and if not, what is the trouble: and thirdly, larger free foreign exchange spent on imports I suspect that, in the name of launching a vigorous export drive—the Government of India has resorted to a mechanism with private businessmen and big business houses they are promised import entitlements in exchange for a guarantee that they will export a considerable portion of their products—, in the name of import entitlement, allotment of a huge amount of this free foreign exchange is being made to these businessmen for imports We do not know we do know but we did not hear from the Government to what extent these free foreign exchange imports have been misused by some of these big monopoly houses as a result of which actually our foreign exchange reserves are being depleted.

Coming to devaluation, the hon Minister says—just now he has said in the statement—that on the whole our trade is not likely to suffer much, there may be some marginal effect here and there, but it will not have a detrimental effect on our trade—he says But even his own Economic Survey belies this. The Survey apprehends some disruption of India's exports as a result of the loss of Commonwealth preferences in the UK market and also expresses the fear that "in the absence of suitable action the enlargement of the EEC and the establishment of a free trade area in manufactures covering nearly the whole of Western Europe may more or less neutralise any beneficial effects that India may have expected as a result of the adoption by European countries of the UNCTAD Scheme of Generalised Tariff and Preferences in favour of developing countries"

What I would like to bring to his attention is that already before this devaluation of the dollar took place a very serious reversal of the earlier favourable trend was already beginning to come into operation and is referred to in apprehensive terms by the Government's own Economic Survey, that it will not be possible in the coming years to sustain this high rate of exports and it will not be possible also in the coming year to cut down imports. Rather the import bill is likely to go up considerably because of our needs for steel, chemicals, fertilisers, foodgrains and so on.

On top of this, in this situation, this dollar devaluation which has taken place is a very serious matter and although the Government has decided that we should maintain our exchange rate with the pound sterling as he has mentioned in this statement, at the rate of 18 9677 rupees per one pound sterling. .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): After devaluing it last year by 4½ per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But, because the pound itself has been allowed to float and the pound itself has appreciated in terms of the dollar, whether it is 3 per cent or 4 per cent or whatever it is to that extent a *de jacto* devaluation of the rupee has already taken place.

Now, therefore, the question I would like to ask is: that in view of this loss of the Commonwealth preference markets in the UK and in view of the fact that our trade with the sterling area no longer occupies

that very important or major share which it used to at one time and is in fact dwindling and in view of the fact that the European Economic Community's new re-organisation will also have an unfavourable impact on our trade, unless some very special steps and measures can be taken for which also we are not in a position to do anything unless many other countries also co-operate and agree with us, which is a doubtful thing, I would like to know what is the thinking of the Government of India, why the rupee should continue to be kept as a sort of an appendage of the pound? The pound is not a particularly strong or stable international currency now any more because the pound's own equation with other international currencies, with the dollar, Mark and the yen is fluctuating all the time, and, therefore, I see no reason why this line must be followed for all time that the rupee's parity with the pound must be maintained, when the pound itself is fluctuating all the time against other currencies.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What is the solution?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My solution is that for the purpose of international dealings we should utilise rupee's gold parity, not the parity with the pound, which is in fact internationally accepted as the exchange rate.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It means devaluation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is a different matter. It may be devalued or revalued. I do not see why we should continue to make the rupee as an appendage of the pound sterling.

He has mentioned the question of Special Drawing Rights and that we are trying through this committee of twenty to see that the needs of the developing countries including India are met more satisfactorily. Well, all power to his elbow, but I would like to say that we cannot depend for all the time on this committee of twenty to safeguard our interests. In view of the explanation given in the Economic Survey itself regarding the main reasons why the position is turned against us and why the foreign exchange reserves are being frittered away, will the Minister consider some solution on those issues themselves which are highlighted in the Economic Survey itself? Whenever we raised the question here in the past for moratorium on debts, he always said, I know, that is your pet thing, you always say that, we cannot do it, it is not playing cricket, it is very bad for India's prestige and so on and so forth. In view of the serious situation and his continued harping on the question of national interest I would like him to tell us, when these foreign exchange reserves are being depleted drastically due to heavy drain on account of debt service charges, why the Government of India should not consider moratorium on debts for a certain time to come.

Then on the question of diversifying exports, I would like to ask him this question. He has said in page 2 of the statement as follows:

> "Because of the appreciation of the Deutsche Mark and the Yen *vis-a-vis* the Indian rupee our exporters should gain an edge over the products of these countries in the third markets."

As far as our traditional exports are concerned like jute manufacturers, tea and skins and hides and so on, the Germans or the Japanese are not particularly our competitors in the third market for these items. I would like to ask whether it is not a fact that if we can have an edge over the products of these countries in third markets, whether the margin of advantage in respect of price will be enough to counterbalance their superior quality and so on. As far as these traditional items are concerned, the optimism which he is trying to show will not apply certainly. So, I

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want to know: what really is their thinking about that? The imorts from Germany and Japan are increasing into our country. They are becoming more costly. What are the range of products in regard to which we hope to compete in foreign markets at more favourable terms because of devaluation? The situation is quite bad and it should not be painted in such rosy terms He is free to say, we are watching the situation carefully, we are taking further steps and so on The general picture painted is one of general optimism. This does not exactly correspond with the analysis and the forecast given in his own Economic Survey and therefore it is that he should tell us that if necessary the rupee will not continue to be kept as an appendage of the pound or of any other foreign currency, but in terms of self-reliance, some new way should be found out by which we can diversify exports on the one hand and by declaring moratorium on debts on the other hand and by dealing with our foreign transactions on the basis of the intrinsic gold value of the rupee so that we try to save ourselves from further buffetings which are caused by recent fluctuations which are taking place in the international money markets

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. Member has mis-described my statement I have not painted a rosy picture. I have not also made a panicky statement. It is not my intention to create any panic or complacency, whether it is about our economic system or with regard to our own foreign exchange position. It is actually far from that. I do not want to create panic and say that uncertainties of world monetary system has come down on us and completely dislocated our situation. This is my only point This is the purpose for which the statement is made.

The hon. Member has said two things, and these are two different things. Certainly, we have given the picture as it emerges out of the economic situation in 1972-73 in our economic survey, and, there we have certainly admitted and we have certainly indicated also that there was pressure on the foreign exchange balance position in 1972-73 and we have also indicated that this pressure is going to continue even in the next year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Despite a favourable trade balance.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At the same time, the hon. Member himself quoted from the Economic Survey itself the reasons for these things. He wanted some explanation about one item or one article, and that was primarily in regard to delays in the arrivals of the receipts That was one point to which he made a reference I would like to tell him that the delay was primarily in the debt relief scheme, which amounted to nearly 148 million dollars. Only a small portion of this was received during April—November

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why? What was the delay due to? Was it due to a matter of policy or other reasons?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There were certainly policy matters but there was also the question of the approval by their own Governments and their own legislatures, and naturally consultations and negotiations were going on Possibly, the U.S.A was delaying because of its own tactics . . .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Trying to pressurise us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But we did not allow us to be pressurised by anybody. What others do is a different matter. But really speaking, it is our determination not to get pressurised by anybody, which is the only thing that I can guarantee But the situation after November had changed, and most of the debt relief has materialised. That has certainly helped us to improve our foreign exchange situation.

The question of devaluation is a completely different thing. The present devaluation has arisen out of certain economic situation in the world as such. Really speaking, in order to understand this problem of the present monetary system, it is much better to understand some of the basic facts and the basic realities of the monetary system, whether one likes it or not. The basic fact is that the world trade is expanding and has to expand. It is in our interest, particularly, in the interest of the developing countries that the world trade should expand, not only should it expand, but our share in it also should expand .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our share in the world trade is diminishing

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I am talking about the objectives But unfortunately the point is that along with the exapnding trade, the necessary liquidity for the expanding trade is not equally expanding. The whole problem has arisen because of this The deficit trade balance of America is really speaking mainly responsible for it.

In another way, if I may use the phraseology of my hon. friend, the economic interests of the three bi-industrialised countries' group, namely Western Europe, the USA and Japan are coming into conflict, and this is bringing about this sort of war of exchange rates. So, it is not of our creation. If our country has to function in the international market or the trade market, we have to accept certain intervention or reserve currencies, which are those intervention currencies which are accepted not only by us but even by the so-called big countries in Western Europe? There are only two currencies which allow themselves to be used as intervention currencies; one is the dollar and the other is the sterling. These are the facts. When we saw that the dollar was under such a pressure, and we were aware of that for a long time, when we saw and we got the indications sometimes in April, 1971 even before America took steps some time in August, 1971, when we saw that the dollar was getting under more and more pressure, we thought that it was much better that we tried to take the pound The phraseology that is used or that was being used that our currency was the appendage of some other currency is not at all correct What we are really doing is this We have to fix up certain central rates for the purpose of foreign trade, and that central rate is designated in terms of the pound We are not an appendage We are not fixed and we are not bound Tomorrow, if it is found that it is in our national interest to delink ourselves, we can certainly delink ourselves from sterling

The suggestion made by the hon. Member only shows that he has not gone into the depth of it, because he is quite intelligent enough to see the reasoning of it He asked why we did not link ourselves with gold. The main difficulty or the whole trouble has started because gold itself is in trouble

Therefore, we have to see what is in our interest In this troubled, conflicting, intriguing and cruel world, we have to save ourselves and our interests and act accordingly My idea is not to give a rosy picture because we ourselves are in a basic difficulty here We must not add to our difficulty by taking some brave positions

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA What about the moratorium point?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is very easy to talk about the moratorium point

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA The Survey refers to it as one of the most critical things.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is true. As he very rightly said, the answer is in the diversification of

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our exports, it is in import substitution, it is in self-reliance. If at all we want to have to have more imports because we have to have more imports if we want to keep our industry going—naturally we require raw materials, some spares and other things for which we are spending, if at all we want to cut down on other imports, we will have to resort to import substitution . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is because of your suicidal policy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Unfortunately, we had to spend a large part of our foreign exchange on import of foodgrains which we never expected. This is also a fact of life that we have to contend with.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because you neglected that vital centre.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: He said we must diversify our exports It is a very important thing. We have to do it. These are the things which, really speaking, will see us out of our present difficulty. But if you merely talk of the slogan of moratorium, it will unnecessarily create unfavourable conditions of us. This is my own assessment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Capitalist path of development.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I am glad the hon. Minister has said that we do not want to be an appendage of any other monetary system. He knew that the dollar was under constant pressure and was floating. That was why we switched on to the pound sterling. Even the pound sterling has been under constant pressure for the last four or five years. When he says that we do not want to be an appendage of any other monetary system. I would ask him, if that is so and if there are no inhibitions or motions about having any sort of link with the pound sterling or dollar which is adverse to our interests, when in the last four or five years the pound sterling has been under constant pressure either on its own or by the adverse effect it had as a result of the devaluation of the dollar, why should he not switch on to a relationship with other currencies, for instance, the Deutschemark, the Swiss Franc or the Japanese Yen? Why should he not ponder over that matter so that we may gain since we do not have any sort of inhibitions in regard to linking with any other monetary system?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon. member does not realise one thing. It is not a question of our choice in this matter. The Deutschemark, Yen or even the French Franc—they do not allow themselves to be used as intervention currencies. That is one thing. It is not something you can sit down and make a choice. Those countries have got their own economic policies, national policies. (*Interruptions*).

The point is that it is not one currency which is in trouble. You will find that the entire currency and monetary system is in trouble. There is some sort of uncertainty and instability Therefore, the solution is not just to jump from one currency to the other. If at all we have to make an effort, we will have to see that we create a monetary system whereby there is some sort of stability. We have certainly been approaching this problem independently trying to see that we evolve a sort of consenus among developing countries which sometimes are apt to differ. This is our major difficulty. As always happens, the exploited are more divided sometimes.

So our major effort in this matter will be to see that evolve a certain consensus among these countries and try to create a monetary system which will be somewhat based on the fixed parties, because that is going to be in the interest of the developing countries.

If there is no certainty on that matter, we have no opportunity of taking

our proper share in the expanding, world trade. If we do not do that, there is no possibility for us of making resources available for development of the developing countries.

So it is not just a simple question of jumping from this to the other, from dollar to gold or gold to rupee. It is not so simple as that. We have to see the world as it is, functioning as it is and then try to carve out a situation and work out a policy which will be in our interest.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—absent. Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present currency crisis is not an isolated event. I feel that it is a continuing process. That is the reason why I did not table an adjournment motion but simply a calling attention notice.

Sir, after the Smithsonian agreement of December, 1971, three disturbing events have taken place, and they are not again just a malady but they are really the symptoms of a disease. At the first stage there was the floating of the pound; at the second stage, there came the 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar and, as a consequence of it, certain steps have taken place for the floating of the Yen, the Japanese currency. These have certain impacts on the economy of our country, and on our trade relation with other countries also indirectly.

I am not in agreement with our friend Shri Indrajit Gupta when he painted the statement of the Finance Minister as a rosy picture. I think he himself has not painted a rosy picture, but I would say he has put in an overcautious picture, and that is why the Reserve Bank has already issued instructions that the forward dealing in sterling and dollars should be suspended. The attitude is that we want to watch the situation; only watch in a manner by which you would lose the initiative from your hands and you are not able to control the situation. That is our contention.

At the very outset, I would like to point out that we must try to understand why this development has taken place and why there has been a devaluation of the dollar by 10 per cent. It was the imperative need for the United States of America, for they went building a certain economy taking up a certain political orientation. They had involved themselves in Viet Nam by a huge defence budget, and their entire balance of payment position was completely disturbed. But it was described as a continuing process and as was said, actually a *de facto* devaluation had already taken place. There was no way out, and therefore they had to devalue the dollar by 10 per cent.

As soon as that was done, a new problem came before us. So, if it is true that we are now directly involved, because our rupee is linked up—whether you may like it or not—with the pound-sterling, and though a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar has been affected a three and a half per cent appreciation in terms of the new dollar has already been introduced. In your statement, you have correctly stated that this is the only change that has been introduced and because of this appreciation up to an extent of three and a half per cent, a corresponding apreciation has taken place in our currency also. You have said that this is very marginal, but we would like to know from you, even with this marginal change of three and a half per cent, what is the impact on our tarde and what are the impacts on our export and on our import. We would like to analyse that problem.

Another problem that I would like to pose and seek clarification from the Finance Minister is this. Is it not the time, has not the time come when we have to given up our rigid attitude to link up our rupee with the sterling? There is another aspect here. There is a school of thought that has been propounding the point of view

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that one third of our trade is involved with the socialist countries or, to put it correctly, the communist countries. If the United Kingdom, United States of America and Soviet Russia, why should we take a rigid posture of linking our currency only with them?

Here, I would like to pose a new problem. Probably the suggestion has not come over here, but I would like to place a new, constructive proposal. Now, the USA and the United Kingdom account for a considerable share of India's export to which he has made a refernce. They do not offer an expanding market for Indian goods particularly the new traditional products. Should we not work out a new trade relationship and a new agreement with countries like those in the South East, the Middle East and the African countries, so that we can insulate our economy from the turmoil of currency that is taking place? We are now getting completely mixed up with the mess that is taking place. We are only thinking in terms of what happens in the United States of America and what happens in the United Kingdom. In order that we should be able to insulate ourselves from the currency turmoil, will it not be possible for us—I would like to know from the Finance Minister—to enter into a new type of trade relationship and agreement with the African countries and with the South East Asian countries?

There is another factor to which I would refer, namely, the European Community. We are pinning our faith in the United Kingdom, and linking our currency with Pound-Sterling. Britain is part and pracel of the European community and they are now more susceptible to pressures from the European community and they will be more concerned with their own interests. So they will not give much attention to the interest of our economy. Is it not necessary now that the linking of the rupee to Sterling should be given up; that is the problem that we should consider.

To improve our balance of payments position and to secure more foreign exchange, especially after the present currency crisis does our Government propose to give more export concessions and levy more import surcharges. When alternatives are being suggested. I should like to point out to the Finance Minister that even small countries like Malaysia and Singapore can ignore dollar devaluation and keep the gold parity of their currencies unchanged. Should India with more diversified trade relations take a more firm attitude in facing the challenges from Washington and London?

In the end, you have already stated at the end of your statement that you will be sitting in the Twenty Member Committee on monetary reforms and contributing your own share in the discussions. Is it possible for you to spell out some outlines of the policy that you would like to put forward there to secure arrangements which would reflect our needs of stability of trade and exchange rates and orderly growth of the world trade. If you are able to indicate what steps you are likely to take, probably the country will feel that you are not merely taking an attitude of 'watch and wait' but you are taking certain concrete measures to see that the situation improves.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The first part is merely on exposition as he understood the problem. He put me an important question at the end of his speech, which I shall try to answer. He asked: why is it that we do not develop our trade relations with the South East Asian countries or the Middle Eastern countries? I have no objection to that; that is in fact what we shall have to do and we are making efforts in that direction. But he forgets that those parts also are part of the entire uncertainty; they are even more closely linked with the trouble than we are; hon. Members are intelligent enough to see the whole thing and say how the

present trouble has affected everybody; I should say that it has affected marginally even the East European countries and they have to take note of it; they have to keep their world trade relations.

He asked: what line we were going to take in C-20. It will take much time if I explain all the details and so I shall indicate the major lines. We aim at this. We see that the so-called intervention currencies are getting into trouble. He wanted to know the reason for the dollar getting into trouble. Dollar has come into trouble because of the deficit trade balance with Japan on the one side; they think that discriminatory practices are resorted by the West European countries. This is the case of the United States. The case of the other two parties is that there is lack of action to control their own inflationary conditions in America. Therefore they are not responding. This is the basic cause of the trouble. Our objective must be to find out some third neutralised unit which could be used as intervention currency; that is likely to be the special drawing rights, SDR as they are called. Our effort will be to see that there is increase in the international liquidity and that international liquidity is controlled internationally. This will be our fire effort. At the present moment there is no increase in international liquidity and there is no international control because there is a sort of competitive devaluation. We want a situation where there will be increased international liquidity to be controlled internationally of which we should be also a part. We want the S.D.Rs. to play more and more effective role.

At the same time, we would like to see that the developing countries will have an increasing and effective voice in the structure of the monetary organisation, monetary forums, like, the International Monetary Fund. At the present moment, a large number of countries have got about 28 per cent quota in the voting rights there. Possibly, we will have to see that we get a better voice there. We will have to see that the Special Drawing Rights will also have something to do with the development of finance of those countries.

So, these are the four major planks on which we are going to make an effort. But those efforts will depend upon the unity and the consensus among the developing countries. As it is, the developing countries are in the minority in the Committee of Twenty. It depends upon the efforts, the patience and the wisdom with which we go ahead with this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as Japan is concerned, for instance, after the floating of Yen, since we want for our fertiliser projects certain equipment from Japan—you have given an indication that there will be no impact at all—will there not be an impact on it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am talking about the present foreign exchange reserves, the present trend of debts, etc. Certainly, there will be a marginal effect. If we want to increase more trade with Japan, possibly which we will have to do, certainly, there will be some effect.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पैसे के व्यवहार में जो अस्थिरता आई है यह कुछ दिनों से चालू है । डालर की जो सार्वभौमता थी दूसरे युद्ध के उपरान्त उसको भी अभी तक दो बार धक्का लग गया है । जगत बिल्कुल नजदीक आने की वजह से कहीं भी कुछ गड़बड़ हो उसका अच्छा या बुरा परिणाम हमारे ऊपर होना बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है । वैसे अपनी आन्तरिक स्थिति की वजह से एक बार 1966 में हमने अपने रुपए का अवमूल्यन किया था । यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अभी जो वक्तव्य

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

मन्त्री महोदय ने दिया है उसमे राष्ट्रीय हित की बात कही गई है कि राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान से रख कर कोई बात करेंगे। उस समय यही कहा गया था कि इसकी वजह से अपना जो निर्यात है उसमें वृद्धि होगी और उस दृष्टि से अपने देश की लाभ होगा परन्तु आने वाले कई सालों से पता चला है कि जितनी मात्रा में लाभ होना चाहिए था उतनी मात्रा में लाभ नही हुआ। दूसरे एक एतिहासिक कारण की वजह से हम इग्लैंड के साथ जुड़े हुए थे कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्री के रूप में पाउन्ड के साथ हमारे सारे नाते रिश्ते थे किन्तु पिछले कई दिनो से इस बात का पता चला है कि इग्लैंड को भी जब पता चला कि बाहर का साम्राज्य गया हुआ है तो वह भी धीरे धीरे यूरोप की ओर देखने लगा और कामन मार्केट का मेम्बर होने के नाते जो लाभ हम को मिलता है वह कम हुआ। उसका भी हमारे व्यापार पर जरूर परिणाम पडेगा। अमरीका ने भी स्वयं कुछ दिन पहले वहां जो भी चीज आये उस पर दस प्रतिशत इम्पोर्ट ड्यटी लगा दी थी उसका भी अपने व्यापार पर परिणाम होने वाला है। अब तो डालर का भी अवमूल्यन हो गया। जहा डालर और पाउन्ड का सम्बन्ध है और पाउन्ड और हमारा सम्बन्ध है, डालर का अवमूल्यन होते ही पाउन्ड उन्होने फ्लोट किया लेकिन पाउन्ड केवल चार प्रतिशत नीचे आया। आखिर मतलब यह है कि वह पूरा 10 प्रतिशत तो नीचे नहीं गया तो उतनी मात्रा में हम भी नीचे जायेंगे क्योंकि उन के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध है। तो इसलिए जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटना होती है उस के साथ जब हम जुड़े हुए हैं तो हमारे मन में जो दुविधा पैदा होती है उसको आगे चलकर कैसे ठीक करने वाले हैं। इसलिए इस साल की जो बजट के पहले की आर्थिक समीक्षा है इस में इस बात का हवाला दिया है कि हम निर्यात दरों में वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं, हालांकि 1971–72 में वह सिर्फ़ साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत हुई है, किन्तु पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल खंड मे हम इस को 7 प्रतिशत तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। और इस में यह बताया गया है कि हमारे ट्रेडीशनल ऐक्सपोर्ट घटते जा रहे है। और वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जर्मनी और जापान के साथ जिनका व्यापार था, उस के बारे में, जो बात कही, जो आप ने सुझाव दिया, वह आपका अच्छा सुझाव है, तो वैसे ही सात प्रतिशत यदि दर बढ़ानी है निर्यात की आगे चल कर तो आज की परिस्थितियो मे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से ऐसे ठोस कदम है जिन से आप उस दर को बढा सकेंगे ऐसा नही कि सब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति मे हर सिक्के को धक्का लगा हो, युद्ध के उपरान्त जापान और जर्मनी ने, जिन्होने अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी मजबूत की है कि डालर ने जब उन को दबाने की कोशिश की तो वह दबे नही बल्कि उन्होने कहा कि हम मार्क और येन को फ्लोट करेंगे और फ्लोट करने के बाद जब माना नही तो ओवर वैल्यू किया उन्होने यानी ऐसा नही कि हर एक का सिक्का डिविडिल होता चला जाये। यदि आज दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद जो देश ज्ञात विक्षत हो गये थे हमारी तरह वह यदि अच्छी स्थिति मे आ गये तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि आगे चल कर इसका कुछ अध्ययन कर के, जैसे डाइवर्सिफाइग आफ दी ट्रेड है क्या और दूसरे क्षेत्र मे जाने का विचार है? क्योकि एक, एक तिहाई उन्हो ने बताया कि जुड़ा हुआ है, एक तिहाई पाउन्ड के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, एक तिहाई डालर एरिया के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, एक तिहाई रूपी एरिया के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, तो जैसा अभी दडावते जी ने कहा एक स्वतंत्र क्षेत्र में आगे चलकर जैसे जर्मनी का सुझाव आप ने लिया है, वैसा कौन सा सुझाव आप के सामने है और 7 प्रतिशत की दर उपलब्ध होने की दृष्टि से कौन सा ठोस कदम हैं? यदि येन और मार्क दोनों

ही अच्छे खासे तगड़े रह सकते हैं तो आगे चल कर इग्लैंड पर जितने भरोसे में रहेंगे उतने न रहते हुए हम को भी कुछ अलग अस्तित्व के रूप में डीलिंक करने के बाद ग्रोल्ड पैरिटी मैंने मान ली किन्तु आगे चल कर हम को भी दुनिया के साथ सीधे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहियें। यह जो रूपी ट्रेड के साथ पूरे ईस्टर्न यूरपियन कन्ट्रीज को जोड़ दिया है, वहां तो स्विस ट्रेड हो कर हम फिर घाटे में रहते चले आ रहे है तो डायरेक्टली उन्ही देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध रख कर अपना निर्यात वृद्धि करने के हेतु, और आज कल की 7 प्रतिशत निर्यात की दर कैसे होगी, इस दृष्टि से कोई ठोस उपाय हों तो बतलाने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Most of the points that the hon. Member has raised on this, I have tried to deal with them in my reply. The only new point that he has raised, if I have understood him correctly, is how we are going to achieve the indication that we have given about expansion of export trade. That naturally will have to be in the non-conventional items. That also we will have to see to which countries we go. Naturally, competition is not merely in terms of rates, but it is also in terms of quality—the point to which hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta made a reference. Ultimately it will depend not merely on the rate but also on the quality of the product and the commodities that we supply. Certainly we have got an edge over the currency in some of the third countries. That only shows the objective situation. In what way we will be able to do that, it is certainly a question of going into the details of it. I do not think that strategy can be explained openly in detail, if it is going to be competitive like this. But we wish that we will certainly do that.

His main point was that the currencies, Deutsch Mark and Yen, are strong today. Really speaking, Dollar has made this attack to make them more weak. Let us not consider that they are strong and they will remain permanently strong. It is a very shifting ground and in the shifting ground we will have to be very careful.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will call the members at the proper time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question of privilege should receive precedence, according to the Rules of Procedure, over other matters. This is my only submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall be calling the members at the proper time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After you have called him, Sir, please allow me to make a mention about burning of the Harijan bastis at Raniganj.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to that later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My complete obedience to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: What a change overnight!

12.55 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ALLEGED WRONG STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is with a great sense of responsibility and in no lightheartedspirit that I have to raise a question of privilege under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, which has got very serious implications and dimensions against the hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri C. Subramaniam and the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, for having deliberately made wrong and misleading statements before this House on the 22nd December 1972, while intervening in

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

the debate on the policy of manufacture of a small car which has come to be.....

MR. SPEAKER: You give only a brief summary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is what I am trying to do.

While intervening in that debate which has come to be known popularly as the 'Maruti debate', pointed allegations were made that there have been infringements of certain rules and regulations framed by the Ministry of Defence in connection with the construction of buildings and other structures in the vicinity of the airforce installations.

In support of my arguments and contentions, I would like to refer this hon. House to the proceedings of the House on the 22nd December 1972:

"Shri Shyamnandan Mishra: What about the defence installations? How are they going to take them away from there now?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Nothing has to be taken away. There is no objection from them.

Please underline the words 'There is no objection from them'.

"Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made a point and somebody also had made the point. That was why I sent for the Defence Minister and he tells me that there is no such infringement as far as their works are concerned....

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra: Let him say that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no basis for that.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am saying it on his behalf. My saying it is much more responsible than even his saying it...."

Please mark his asserting with confidence.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the conclusive evidence in this matter I would like to adduce in support of my argument is this letter from the Defence Headquarters... (*Interruptions*) This communication is dated the 11th March, 1971. The notification for the acquisition of the land was made on the 24th February. So, the Defence Headquarters was quite alert and we have all praise for them. In this notification it is stated:

"Reference is made to the Air Headquarters letter No...., addressed among others to the Headquarter, Maintenance Command. It has come to the notice of this Station that the Haryana State has acquired certain land around this depot *vide* their notification No....., dated 24th February, 1971. On an examination of the area involved, it has been revealed that a major portion of the land so acquired falls within the restrictions imposed by the Government of India, Ministry of Defence, letter No..... Stores dated 13th August, 1965, that:

(a) It is within 3500 yards of the perimeter of the run-way at Gurgaon;

(b) It is within 3500 yards of the perimeter of the explosives depot at Gurgaon;

(c) It is within flying funnel area of the run-way of the Gurgaon airport and within 1500 yards from the nearest end of the run-way. Whereas the purpose for which this land is being acquired is not specifically stated in the notification, it is understood that the land may be under acquisition for construction of a factory.

It is clear that if this land should be acquired for some use by agencies other than those of the Government, it will con-

stitute a risk to the security of the explosives depot as well as the airfield..."

Please bear this in mind, 'It will constitute a risk..."

(d) This acquisition will also be in contravention of the restrictions imposed on utilisation of land by agencies other than the airforce around the explosives depot—the restrictions which are indicated in the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903.."

13 hrs.

I have got a copy of that Act in my possession here and I would also like to refer to a declaration which is very important for the House. The Defence Headquarters communication says that this acquisition policy will also be in contravention of the 1903 Act and a due declaration has been made under Sec. 3 of the 1903 Act. I have got in my possession that important document which is very relevant. Lastly, the communication says:

"Your Headquarters is requested to take up the matter with the Air Headquarters and the State of Haryana to have this notification cancelled."

Now, this letter is marked to the Air Headquarters, New Delhi and also to the Chief Secretary of Haryana. When I had made this pointed question, I had all this in mind. This document which I have in my possession, I am prepared to authenticate and I place it on the Table of the House.

It is quite clear that there had been an objection from the Defence Headquarters and that was also in time in the year 1971, and that there is an Act which specially prohibits construction within particular distance. There has also been a declaration under Sec. 3 of that Act.

Therefore, it is quite clear that these two Ministers to whom we put our questions with a certain amount of tenacity, and also answered our questions with an equal tenacity. This they have prescribed in making deliberately wrong statements and, therefore, it is a fit case for reference to the Privileges Committee for examination.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it and then I will also invite their comments and let you know later on the position.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): May I say something on it with your permission?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Wny now?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : श्री मिश्र ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे प्रिविलेज का मामला साफ हो जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have to see the other side's version.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्या देखना चाहते है । मै तो समझता था कि इस मामले को आपने पहले देख लिया होगा, फिर सदन मे लाने की इजाजत दी है । अगर मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो उन्हे मौका दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to examine it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी मे भेज दीजिये ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): To hear the other side? The Minister is here. You can hear him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Let them reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to examine it and let you know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that both the Ministers are here. You can hear them.

MR. SPEAKER: We have been doing it in the past. We have been asking the other party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Both of them are present here. Let them give their comments. Then you can consider both the views.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to examine it before I decide on the notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कोई फैसला तो दिया नहीं है व्यवस्था की बात क्या है ?

I have to consider it..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने तो इजाजत दे दी प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाने की । या तो उनकी तरफ से कोई आपत्ति होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 377...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Rule 222..

MR. SPEAKER: So far as privilege is concerned, I will examine it and let you know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When a Member writes to you bringing it to your attention, at that stage, before you allow him to raise the matter in the House, you generally ascertain the views of the Government. Only after that, you generally permit him to do that, to raise it here. In this case, you allowed him to raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as privilege is concerned, I will have to examine it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is now in the hands of the House..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEE: It is a *prima facie* case. Let it be referred to the Privileges Committee straightway The rule says:

> "Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting".

MR. SPEAKER: I have just now said I have not allowed it. I have just heard him. I have to examine it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Are we to waste the time of the House like this? I take it that you allowed the matter to be raised here.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not yet. The Member came to my chamber and I said, so far as Privilege is concerned, I will have to examine it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am not interested in private conversation. As a Member of this House, I do think that whenever something was raised in the House, that was permitted to be raised in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member saw me and I said, so far as privilege is concerned, I will have to examine it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: What happens in your chamber is not my concern. What happens in the House is my concern. We do think that you have permitted him to raise it here..

MR. SPEAKER: No, I did not permit him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Are we to liquidate ourselves? How could you do so? The time of Parliament has been wasted, paid for by the people.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I rise on a point of order. You had assured Mishraji that he may make a statement according to Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I made it clear.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from you whether he already intimated you, that he wanted to raise the issue of privilege. This comes under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER: I told him this. Even in that case I have to examine it before I decide. I have to examine it. If you want to raise any other point, you are welcome.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have allowed him to raise the issue. You said about that particular rule in our Rules of Procedure. But he has already intimated to you that this issue involves the issue of privilege against a Member. If it is so, you have already allowed it....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not held it in order yet. He just met me, but before I hold it in order, I have to examine it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even then, it is the property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: His merely mentioning it here does not mean that it has been held in order....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Members should be allowed to express their opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry there can be no debate on it now. I have to examine it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Without examining it, how could you allow the Member to raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: I had made it very clear to him that I shall have to examine it, and I shall have to ask the hon. Minister.

If hon. Members are going to take these matters like this, it would be very natural for me that I should also behave like that. The hon. Member came to me and said that he had a certain matter to bring to my notice, and I told him that if he wanted to raise it as a matter of privilege, then I would have to examine it, but if he wanted to raise it otherwise, he would be welcome to do it, but before I could treat it as a privilege matter, I shall have to examine it. It was on this basis that I had allowed him.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Rule 225, has two parts. One is that you have to give your consent to the Member to raise it, and the other is to decide whether it is in order. So, they are wrong in saying that rule 222 gives them the rig to raise it straightway.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it very clear already. There can be no question of point of order now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would be satisfied if you would be pleased to consider this matter. But my submission is under rule 222, raising a question of privilege. Kindly give me another half a second. The additional information which I wanted to bring to your notice is the letter that I wrote to the hon. Minister of State on 22nd November. It has remained unanswered till today....

MR. SPEAKER: He can give it to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Now, the House will realise the reason behind it. Why has he not answered my letter dated 22nd November?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indian: May I rise to a point of order? I am not interested in the personal aspect of it. I am

[Shri Frank Anthony]

only interested in the plain meaning of the rule

MR SPEAKER I had already told the hon Member that before I hold it in order, I would have to consider it and allow it only later I had made that very clear

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY You cannot do that With great respect, I would submit that the matter is outside your consideration now You have just read rule 222 I have just read rule 225 The whole scheme and intention is clear beyond a peradventure When he submits his notice, you have to apply your mind Then, if you read rule 222, if you consider it out of order, and you refuse your consent at that stage, he cannot even begin to raise it, it is only when you give your consent that the hon Member raises it

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN There are two parts in it One is that you have to give your consent and the second is that you have to consider whether it should be permitted to be raised in the House or not

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY The rule is very clear

MR SPEAKER· The rule is very clear If hon Members are going to be so strict about interpretation, then I shall have to be very cautious in future

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon)· Please do not allow any Member to come and meet you in your Chamber All this trouble is due to that

MR SPEAKER May I request hon Members that when they send any notices under rule 377, they should send only one each? Some of them have sent so many notices. I shall take up only one or two notices under rule 377. It is very difficult to take up all of them.

SHRI R S. PANDEY Nowhere is it mentioned in the rules that members could see you in your Chamber and then make a statement in the House

MR SPEAKER. That is a separate one

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13 15 hrs

RE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SHRI NAGABHUSHAN PATNAIK DETAINED IN AN ANDHRA JAIL

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneshwar) I would like to bring to your kind notice and the notice of the hon Minister that one of the finest and most devoted social workers of our country, Shri Nagabhushan Patnaik who is now in jail in Andhra Pradesh, is fast deteriorating Perhaps it has become very serious and he is in a dying condition

More than 100 MPs belonging to all sections of this House had made a petition to the hon President and to the Prime Minister and had pleaded for mercy and for commuting his death sentence

The immediate question before us is this There is a strike in Andhra and the doctors are not attending to their duties He is not getting proper medical treatment in jail His condition is very serious

Therefore, I would beg of the hon Minister to see that he is shifted to some other medical Institute so that he gets immediate medical care and attention and best of treatment

MR SPEAKER. Shri D K Panda

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash). Let him ask Government to release all the doctors.

MR SPEAKER: Do not do it at every stage.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is connected.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhaiyanagar): Due to the ill-treatment, inhuman treatment given inside the Rajahmundry jail to Shri Nagabhushan Patnaik, who is the finest democrat and social worker, his health is fast deteriorating and he is suffering from ulceration in the abdomen. Even though his father had sent so many letters, nothing has been done. Here 10—15 members have received telegrams about the alarming condition of his health. Still there is no response from the government side.

Therefore, I demand that he should be immediately brought to the Medical Institute here in Delhi. This is in view of the alarming condition of his health.

Not only that. 120 MPs on both sides have appealed to the Minister and the President, barring the Swatantra members, that the death sentence on him should be commuted and he should be immediately released. Immediately he should be brought to the Medical Institute in Delhi for treatment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : फरीदाबाद मैडीकल कालेज के छात्र यहां काफी दिनों से भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। सरकार ने उनको कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे जो पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य देना चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बीच में खड़े न हो जाया करें।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khadilkar wanted to make a statement about the matter raised by Shri Panigrahi and Shri Panda. Shri S. M. Banerjee had also raised it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I had also sent a notice in regard to it.

My friends, Shri Panigrahi and Shri Panda, have spoken about the treatment of Com. Nagabhushan Patnaik. I have received a letter which is addressed to a Supreme Court lawyer by Shri D. Bhushan Mohan Patnaik. It says he has not been given any treatment in jail.

You are aware that he belongs to the Naxalite group. We may differ with his politics. He along with 32,000 youngmen are in jail throughout the country without any legal defence.

There is a petition with the President and the Prime Minister signed by more than 80 Members belonging to all parties including the ruling party.

I want first of all that he should be immediately brought from the Rajahmundry jail to Delhi for treatment. Then the death sentence on him should be commuted. I would plead with you. I must congratulate the progressive forces which are at the core of this. I request that all the 32,000 men should be released immediately. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw your attention to certain reports that have appeared in the press in regard to certain unfortunate incidents in Orissa and West Bengal. As a consequence—(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. I am sorry. Mr. Khadilkar wants to make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Sir, about Comrade Nagabhushan Patnaik's health, the Health Secretary got into touch with

Mr H C Sarin, Adviser to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, and he has sent us certain information just an hour back I may give it to the House It says that Comrade Nagabhushan Patnaik, as is stated, is a condemned-to-death prisoner in jail in Visakhapatnam A few days back he complained of serious pain and said that he was suffering from acute appendicitis and wanted to be shifted to Cuttack which is his native place As the Civil Surgeons at Visakhapatnam had rejoined duty—mention was made regarding the strike but that is not correct—he was attending on him He was examined by the Civil Surgeon and other officers who have reported that there is no need for an operation and that his condition is satisfactory and there is no danger They have therefore, not recommended his transfer The Government have taken all possible care to look after his health and, if need be he might be transferred to Hyderabad

SHRI D K PANDA What is the date?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Just now I got the message (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D K PANDA No doctor is functioning in Rajahmundry now they are all on strike

MR SPEAKER Kindly sit down

SHRI S M BANERJEE What harm is there if he is sent to the Medical Institute here?

SHRI D K PANDA Send him to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here

MR SPEAKER Order, please It is now over

SHRI D K PANDA There must be human feelings in this matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I am very sorry I am not allowing it.

SHRI D K PANDA: Are we not concerned with Nagabhushan's life? I earnestly request you to see that human considerations would be shown to him by the hon Minister to bring that patient here, because the conditions are so alarming Neither in Cuttack nor in Vizag nor even in Rajahmundry is it possible, nowhere in these parts is it possible

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR SPEAKER You cannot force yourselves on me like this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA You have forgotten the order You called me, have you changed the order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) On the 20th of this month three days ago in Raniganj paper mill basti, a Harijan colony was burnt by the hooligans of a particular political party and one murder was committed This attack was done in a pre-planned manner and the thatched houses were set on fire by the miscreants without any provocation and with the collaboration of the police Repression on the Harijan in the country is on the increase and the Government must institute a thorough enquiry immediately and make a statement on the floor of the House Incidentally, the name of the political party is the Ruling Congress Party

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13 26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT 1972, GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, 1968, EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS/UNDERTAKINGS) INSURANCE ACTS, 1971, CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944 ETC, ETC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) S.O. 770(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1972.

(ii) S.O. 771(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1972.

(iii) The General Insurance Business (Functions of Certain Acquisition Companies) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4232/73].

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968:—

(i) The Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 764(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1972.

(ii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 765(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1972.

(iii) S.O. 75(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 764(E) dated the 27th December, 1972.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4233/73].

(3) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 749(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4234/73].

(4) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 750(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1972, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4234/73].

(5) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1497 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972.

(ii) The Central Excises (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1589 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1972.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4235/73].

(6) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1493 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4236/73].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1590 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 92 and 93 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library: See* No. LT-4237/73].

(8) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 8(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1973, approving the General Insurance Corporation of India formed under section 9 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 as an Indian reinsurer, under sub-section (6) of section 101 A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4238/73].

(9) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 490(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 5 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 6 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 51 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 46(E), 47(E) and 48(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1873 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4239/73].

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY RULES, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Airports Authority Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 766(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 28th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 36 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4240/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ACT, 1972, ANNUAL REPORT OF CARDAMOM BOARD, 1971-72, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 14(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4241/73].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 9(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1973 fixing rate of cess on certain marine products under sub-section (3) of

section 14 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4242/73].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Cardamom Board for the year 1971-72, under sub-rule (2)(e) of rule 39 of the Cardamom Rules, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4243/73].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 103 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Rubber Gloves for Electrical Purposes (Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 158 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Jute Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 160 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973.

(iv) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 162 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973.

(v) The Export of Steel Tubes and Tubulars (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 163 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973.

(vi) The Export of Rubber Ice Bags (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 268 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(vii) The Export of Rubber Hot Water Bottles (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 269 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(viii) The Export of Rubber Belts (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 270 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(ix) The Export of Rubber Belting (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 271 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(x) The Export of Rubber Gloves (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 272 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(xi) The Export of Rubber Hoses (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 273 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

(xii) The Export of Human Hair (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 274 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4244/73].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 1973."

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-seventh Report relating to Ministry of Irrigation and Power

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RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI R K SINHA (Faizabad) I beg to present the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971 on 'Commercial and Allied Matters (Part I)'.

13.28 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th February, 1973, will consist of —

(1) Further discussion on the President's Address.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(3) General discussion on the Railway Budget for 1973-74.

As Members are already aware, the General Budget for 1973-74 will be presented by the Finance Minister at 5 P M on Wednesday, the 28th February, 1973.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी अनुमति से सदन के कार्यक्रम के बारे मे मत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हू ।

MR SPEAKER You must send it in writing

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) With your permission I should like to raise two issues I should request the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey this to the various Ministers for making statement next week You are aware that the industrial units in U P are seriously affected by power cut and production is steadily decreasing in all factories, including the four defence factories which are producing arms and ammunitions The U P Government has unfortunately exempted the Indalco, one of the aluminium units of the Birlas, but not the ordinance factories which are so vital to the country's defence Through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs I request the hon Minister concerned to make a statement and also take up this matter with the Chief Minister of U P. and see that defence production is not at all affected I also request the hon Minister of Irrigation and Power to make a statement regarding power shortage in U P. and other States

Secondly, I want your permission; the discussion on price-rise should be admitted next week. He has not said anything

The third point is regarding Haryana teachers You did not allow call attention notice. I wish to utilise this opportunity to bring to your kind notice that the strike was primarily

held because of the non-implementation of the Kothari Commission recommendations. There have been police atrocities committed on the teachers, including lady teachers, in Delhi. I would request you to ask the Education Minister and the Home Minister to make a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: So many ingenious ways of bringing it every day!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What happened in Delhi cannot be raised in the Haryana Assembly. It can be raised only here. I would request you to kindly ask the Education Minister and the Home Minister to make a statement on that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षक दिल्ली में पकड़े गये हैं, दिल्ली की पुलिस ने उनको पकड़ा है। हरियाने में वह इसे उठाने के लिए तैयार नही हैं। मुख्य मंत्री ने काफी धौंस दी हुई है। कोई बात सुनने के लिए वह तैयार नही हैं। कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध सीधा केन्द्र से है। राज्य सरकार मानने को तैयार नहीं है। तो हम किसके सामने उसे उठायें? आप से हम प्रार्थना करते है कि आप इसके लिए समय दें और मंत्री महोदय इस पर वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I would like to draw your attention to a number of unfortunate incidents that have taken place in Orissa and West Bengal over an editorial that was written by a Calcutta daily. It was a very undesirable editorial maybe written inadvertantly. Although they have published a prompt apology on the front page yet that has led to a number of incidents in Orissa and Bengal. The rumours are going on that hundreds of people of either side have been killed which are absolutely baseless. The relations between the people of Bengal and Orissa are the best. They have very good relations. There is no reason whatsoever that there should be any tension between them. But certain incidents have been created by some anti-social elements or by some overexcitable youngmen. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement on this next week, as early as possible, say, the next Monday so that the people know the exact position as these rumours are going on here and there. They are creating trouble. That should be stopped. A statement should be made early to allay the apprehensions in the minds of the people on this side or on that side. I repeat that the people of Bengal and Orissa have the best of their relations. There is no reason whatsoever that that should be disturbed.

Secondly, the former Minister of Health, Mr. Dikshit had made a categorical statement about the students of the Faridabad Medical College. These Medical College students are now on a fast in Delhi. Practically, nothing has been done. The Government is honour-bound to let the House know what concrete steps they have taken to allay their apprehensions and also to meet their demands.

Lastly, I had also given a Call Attention on this issue and I have also drawn your attention to it and that is about the teachers of Haryana. About 5000 teachers have been arrested. If the incident had happened in Haryana, I would not have said about it. There are two important points. The first is about the arrest of teachers in Delhi and the other is about the grievance of teachers in regard to the treatment meted out to them in jail. This is a matter which involves the Home Ministry The Home Minister should make a statement on that. Their whole demand is based on the Kothari Commission's Report....

MR SPEAKER: Once in a while, please listen to the Chair also. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As the matter relates to the recommendations

[Shri Samar Guha]

made by the Kothari Commission which comes within the purview of the Central Government to make a statement thereon.

MR SPEAKER: This is an afterthought.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampor): Sir, I have received a telegram from Shri Robin Sen from Asansol that on the 20th of this month at Narainpuri village under Ramgarh P. S., 20 houses belonging to *Bhoms* who belong to Harijan class have been gutted Their properties, paddies and cash money have been looted, and the terror is still going on One Mr Kailash Hazam has been murdered I want a statement from the Government. We have also written to the Prime Minister but she has not yet replied. For the last three days we have been getting dozens of telegrams; panicky people are sending telegrams that, in spite of the Police being present—and even sometimes with the help of the Police—this repression by the goondas and the attacks on Harijans are going on Mr Robin Sen, the M P of this area, has sent a telegram to me and he wants that Government must make a statement on this and this sort of thing must be stopped. I plead with you, Sir, to convey our feelings to the Government

MR. SPEAKER They are always conveyed to them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय सारे देश के अंदर भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। लोग अपने गांव छोड़ छोड़ कर शहरों में आ रहे हैं। उनके जानवर समाप्त हो रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर चर्चा का समय निर्धारित करें और इसके ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें।

दूसरा मेरा कहना है हरयाने के शिक्षकों के बारे में। हरियाना के मुख्य मंत्री ने सारे शिक्षकों की छुट्टियां दी हैं और दबाव डाला है। 1 हजार शिक्षकों को निकाल दिया है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow a general debate on this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरा जहां तक छात्रों का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया है, मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I am not allowing it. आखिर कोई हद् होती है

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछ कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। आपकी अनुमति से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपको ध्यान होगा और माननीय मंत्री जी को भी पता होगा, पिछली बार से लोक सभा के अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में एक अमेंडमेंट बिल पड़ा हुआ है। आप के पूर्व जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि उस बिल को ले आयेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस बिल को आप कब तक लाने वाले हैं। यह भी आप बताइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आखिरी बात ही आप से ताल्लुक रखती थी। बाकी तो आप ऐसे ही बोले गये।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have heard with rapt attention what the different hon. members had to say, and I shall dutifully convey to the various Ministers concerned whatever is within the ambit of Central jurisdiction and your feelings in the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yesterday on the floor of the House it was stated that some way would be found out. I had mentioned it. Why is this sort of business....

MR. SPEAKER: You meet him and find out the time. I have no objection. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: On that matter I have not said anything because I have already told the hon. leaders sitting on the Opposition benches that will be meeting them within the next few minutes and then we shall sort it out.

13.40 hrs

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO 174, DATED 24-11-72 *RE.* TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND EGYPT

MR SPEAKER: Shri A. C. George. Item No 10 of the Agenda.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): Mr Speaker, Sir, in answer to the supplementary questions....

MR. SPEAKER: You may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I beg to lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

In answer to the supplementary questions asked by Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy regarding the trade imbalance between India and Egypt and in pursuance of the ruling given by the Hon'ble Speaker, Shri A. C. George, Deputy Minister, Foreign Trade had stated:—

(i) "The imbalance is calculated quarterly".

(ii) "The outstanding figure is 69 million rupees".

In the above statement there are inadvertent mistakes. The correct position is as follows:—

(i) The imbalance is calculated annually.

(ii) The outstanding figure in respect of confirmed L/Cs included in the new Trade Plan is Rs 69.50 million The outstanding balance at the beginning of the current Trade Arrangement with Egypt was Rs. 16 70 million in favour of Egypt.

It is regretted that this could not be brought to the notice of the House earlier as ascertaining the precise position has taken some time.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(1) CARDAMOM BOARD

MR SPEAKER Agair, Mr. A C. George Item No 11.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Cardamom Board, *vice* Shri M Rajangam died."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Cardamom Board *vice* Shri M. Rajangam died"

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Shri Sukhdev Prasad as Deputy Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee.".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Committee on the Welfare of Schduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Shri Sukhdev Prasad as Deputy Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

RE: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: I wish to inform the Members that the Half-an-hour Discussion today is postponed. The Member has requested for its postponment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Some of us give names and the names are ballotted and we do not know whether again for the same day we will have to send our names again or the same thing will continue

MR. SPEAKER: Better you write to me. I will examine it.

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श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : इसमें जो नाम हैं, उनको अगली बार के लिए भी रख लिया जाये ।

13.44 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Goswami was on his legs. He has already taken enough time. He has taken 12 minutes already. He can have a few minutes more. Shri Vajpayee wanted to go, he can speak after Shri Goswami.

The Private Members' Business will start at 3-30 P.M. Till then we will have discussion on the President's Address.

We now adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2-45 P.M.

13.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch Till Forty-Five Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at forty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have nothing to raise today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He did everything in the forenoon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have got a very good Speaker, Sir.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I was submitting yesterday about the restlessness in this country because of the angry young generation, and I was submitting that unless something could be done about this angry young generation in this country, the country shall have to face indefinite trouble. After all, every unemployed young man today in this country is a volcano and is creating new social and political problems, and unless we can solve their problems, however pious our wishes may be, this country may go in misguided directions.

Further, I was submitting that a complete and overall change in the approach of the educational system has also become necessary. The educational system in this country has primarily been a legacy of the British raj. I do not say that we have not gained anything from this educational system. But we must also bear it in mind that things have undergone rapid changes in the entire world during the last few years. The world has become smaller. Things which we could not comprehend a few years back have now become realities. Man has landed on the moon, and attempt is continuing to conquer other planets. Various other things of immense dimensions have taken place. But unfortunately, the educational system in the country has not undergone any basic change to keep pace with these changes.

We talk about socialism. May I ask myself and my friends whether our educational system gives any impression about socialism to the students. Does the educational system teach our students the basic values for which we stand? Unless ideas about these basic ideologies are introduced into the educational system, we cannot impart it to the students.

I will cite an example to show how our educational system has become obsolete today. My brother in class VIII was reading a poem 'Casabianca' a story well known to most of us. The poem describes a father who was an officer in the navy. He carried his child to a ship which was engaged in a battle. He asked the boy to stand in a particular position in the ship saying 'Do not move until I come back'. Then he went to battle and unfortunately died. Meanwhile the ship caught fire. But the body did not move because his father did not come and ask him to do so. So he died in that position. Can you expect a boy of today who has learnt to think by himself because of the effect of democracy will be inspired by such a story? This type of thinking might have been in good one some years back, but it has become obsolete today and I do not think our younger generation can be inspired by such a way of thinking that parents' advice should be followed to the latter even though it may be extremely harmful.

Take the entire literature. Or take the Hindi films. In every Hindi film today, there is the word *dil*. There is not a single film without *dil*. Emotions have been attributed to the heart. But after heart transplantation, it has been proved that the heart is just a pumping machine and has nothing to do with the emotions. In literary pieces and in the school syllabii we compare the beauty of our sweetheart with the moon. But after Armstrong has landed on the moon we know that the moon is not so beautiful to be described as such.

What I am submitting is that things have changed. The system must change to impart a new basic idea into the younger generation. Therefore, a complete change in the entire educational system in the approach is necessary.

In paragraph 16 of his Address, the President makes a reference to it. But no concrete proposals have been

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

put forward. I fell that a psychological change in society has also become necessary. I have found that the tendency in the younger generation today is to become either a politician or a cinema star. We have associated the profession of politics and that of the cinema star with a certain artificial grandeur which is attracting the youth. We have not placed the teachers, the peasants and artisans in the pedestal in which they should have been placed. No bright young man wants to be a teacher because in society we have not been able to put the teacher in his rightful place How can you expect this country to progress at the proper pace unless you put the teachers, workers the men in the profession in their rightful place? Therefore, a psychological change in the entire society is necessary I think the present educational system cannot bring about such a psychological change. From that aspect also I feel a change in the basic approach in the educational system is necessary

Because my time is short, I will pass on to another point which has not been touched in the Presidential Address.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The last point.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I will take just two minutes.

Mention has been made about rising prices, but I will refer to one menace, the menace of adulteration of foodstuffs, which is one of the most important things to which we should give serious attention. We know how a few months back the people of an entire village of Bengal were paralysed by consuming adulterated mustard oil. There was also a report that such a thing happened by consuming adulterated *dal* also.

A few months ago, I saw in one of the newspapers a cartoon in which a man was depicted to have come to office after a few days. His friends asked him, "What has happened to you? Why did you not attend office for the last few days?" He replied, "For once I took unadulterated ghee and I had stomach trouble." Therefore, the situation is that our body is so accustomed to the adulterated things that we cannot consume unadulterated things. Therefore, I ask this House to ponder over the point that the time has come when adulteration at source should be made a capital offence. I will plead for it before this House.

Before I conclude, I only want to make a reference to a particular portion of the speech made by Mr. Frank Anthony Mr Frank Anthony, in the course of his speech yesterday, made certain uncharitable remarks about the Congress organisation He said that the Congress is a movement; and not a party, that in the larger umbrella of the Congress, people of all colours and character have been brought in, and he asked how this Congress can deliver the goods Sir, this type of prophecy is not new to the Congress people. This type of prophecy has been made even during the Independence movement or was made even before we were born. In the Independence movement, it was asked how the Congress organisation led by a naked *fakir* would be able to bring Independence. But Independence did come. After that, it was said that owing to fortuitous circumstance Independence has come but that the Congress Government would not be able to deliver the goods. But the Congress Government has been in power for so many years. I therefore submit that a person like Mr. Frank Anthony who has no association with the common people of this country will not be able to understand the pulse of the Congress.

The strength of the Congress lies in the big umbrella under which we have been able to bring the common men, the common population, and

therefore, the common people understand the pulse of the Congress, and the Congresss understands the pluse of the common people, and the strength of our organisation lies there.

The Congress is like a big sea or a big river. To a big river, the small tributaries come and join. Just as the sea or a big river never loses its character, so too under the large umbrella of the Congress can be permitted people of different character. Like a big sea or a big river this organisation will not lose its basic character. I therefore feel that what Mr. Frank Anthony has said is absolutely untrue.

With these words, I support the motion moved in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee. At 3.30 we take up Private Members' Business.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में न तो रस है, न रंग है, न प्राण है, न प्रतिष्ठा है। यहां तक कि उसमें प्रेरणा भी नहीं है। आज देश के सम्मुख जो गम्भीर चनौतियां विद्यमान हैं उनका उसमें सही प्रतिबिम्ब तक प्राप्त नहीं होता। उन चनौतियों को किस प्रकार जीता जायेगा, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक उन संकटों का सामना किया जायेगा, राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण न तो उस की व्यूह रचना देता है, न कोई उपाय योजना प्रस्तुत करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में कुछ बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश एक रहे या दो भागों में बंट जाये यह कोई बुनियादी सवाल नहीं है। अगर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना दो पृथक राज्य बन जायें तो कोई आसमान टूटने वाला नहीं है। अगर जनता की राय से आन्ध्र प्रदेश की एकता बनी रहे तब भी पृथ्वी कोई रसातल को जाने वाली नहीं है।

आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि आन्ध्र के विभाजन का सब से अधिक विरोध जो कर रहे हैं वह हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र हैं। उन्होंने भारत के विभाजन का विरोध नहीं किया था, भारत की अखंडता उन के लिए संघर्ष का विषय नहीं थी, लेकिन आन्ध्र की अखण्डता के वह सब से बड़े अलम्बरदार बन कर खड़े हो गये। कोई भी आन्दोलन जिसे हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र नहीं चलाते कभी प्रगतिशील नहीं हो सकता। कोई भी संघर्ष जिस का नेतृत्व हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र नहीं करते वह आम आदमी का भला नहीं कर सकता। मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से कहना चाहूंगा आन्ध्र की समस्या को कम्युनिस्टों के चश्मे से न देखें, वे उन्हें ऐसी जगह ले जा कर पटकेंगे जहां पानी भी नहीं मिलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि गरीबी हटाओ के नारे को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या किया जाये? 22 करोड़ लोग जो आजादी के 25 साल बाद और आर्थिक नियोजन के 18 वर्ष पश्चात् भी कंगाली का जीवन बिता रहे हैं, गरीबी का नहीं, कंगाली का जीवन बिता रहे हैं, उन की स्थिति में सुधार कैसे लाया जाये। मेरे मित्र श्री उन्नीकृष्णन इस का जवाब दे सकते हैं कि समाजवाद ला कर। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विवाद में प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बात स्पष्ट करें कि वह देश में कैसा समाजवाद चाहती हैं? क्या समाजवाद की उन की परिभाषा और कौमरेड इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की परिभाषा एक है? कुछ दिन पूर्व श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम ने साइंटिफ़िक सोशलिज्म की बात कही थी। साइंटिफ़िक सोशलिज्म का मतलब है मार्क्सिज्म। मेरे मित्र इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी कह रहे हैं लेनिनिज्म भी। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी इस विचार से सहमत है कि उसे देश में मार्क्सिज्म लाना है?

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक पाक्षिक पत्रिका में समाजवाद के ऊपर भिन्न भिन्न लेखों का प्रकाशन हुआ है। उस में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने

इस बात पर अपने विचार बड़ी सफाई के साथ प्रगट किये हैं। मैं उनको उद्धृत करना चाहता हू :

"Those of us who swear by Jawaharlal Nehru saying that he was really the father of socialism and that he laid down the correct path should realise what he propounded was not Marxian socialism which is defined as scientific socialism and is being put forward by some as the goal we should have for ourselves."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मार्क्सवाद का अर्थ है पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण, उत्पादन, वितरण और विनियम के साधनो पर सरकार का एकाधिकार, खेती का सामूहीकरण, एक दल की तानाशाही, वर्ग युद्ध, व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की समाप्ति। क्या प्रधान मत्री इस से सहमत है ? यदि नही, तो वे स्पष्ट करे कि समाजवाद के सदर्भ में वे कहा खडी है और देश मे किस तरह के समाजवाद की रचना करना चाहती हैं।

अपनी मृत्यु से दो दिन पहले पडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने श्री श्रीमन्नारायण की पुस्तक "सोशलिज्म इन इडियन प्लानिंग" की प्रस्तावना लिखी थी। उसका एक अश मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"Socialism has become rather a vague word with many meanings attached to it. In the modern world with its dynamism and its tremendous technological progress, it is clear that India's concept of socialism undergoes the change and yet its fundamental principles remain. In India it is important for us to profit by modern technical processes and increase our production both in agriculture and industry. But in doing so, we must not forget that the essential objective to be aimed at is the quality of the individual and the concept of dharma underlying it."

मैं चाहता हूं कि समाजवाद की परिभाषा के बारे में, नेहरूजी के कथन के संदर्भ में प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि सारे विवाद में उनकी स्थिति क्या है ? सरकार कहती है कि वह मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था में विश्वास रखती है, लेकिन शासन में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो कहते हैं कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था एक अमिश्रित बुराई है, "मिक्सड इकोनामी इज एन अनमिक्स्ड इविल"। इस प्रकार मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था का काम आप कैसे चला सकते हैं। अगर चलती का नाम गाड़ी है तब तो यह गाडी चलेगी लेकिन उससे समाज का विकास नही होगा और देश में जो वचारिक भ्रान्ति फैली है और सत्तारूढ दल भी जिस का शिकार दिखाई देता है, वह दूर नही होगी।

आज देश मे अनिश्चितता का वातावरण ह। सभी स्वीकार करेगे कि अनिश्चितता का वातावरण विकास की दर को बढाने मे. आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने मे कठिनाइया पदा कर रहा है। यह अनिश्चितता का वातावरण दूर होना चाहिए या नही, इस पर भी सरकार विचार करे।

मैं श्री श्रीमन्नारायण का फिर एक अश सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"With a view to stepping up production it is imperative that an air of uncertainty should not be left to hang over the heads of the producers in fields as well as factories. For example, land reforms are very desirable both in social justice and higher productivity but we should not go on tampering with the rights of land holders all the time. Agrarian legislation should be implemented expeditiously and thoroughly. Having been done, the farmer should be assured that there would be no further revision of ceilings and other land laws for the next 15 years or so. Similarly, the frequent talk about nationalisation of private sector industries generates a climate of

uncertainty in the minds of entrepreneures and further investments tend to taper of almost to a zero point This admittedly hampers production and leads to economic stagnation"

मैं चाहता हू कि इस अनिश्चितता के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की नीतिया स्पष्ट होनी चाहियें। कोयले की खानो का एक हिस्सा कुछ महीने पहले लिया गया। तब श्री मोहन कुमारमगलम से पूछा गया था कि क्या आप दूसरा हिस्सा भी लेने जा रहे है? उनका उत्तर था कि नही लेने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन तलवार सिर पर लटकती रही, खानो का विकास रुका रहा और अब दूसरी खानो को भी ले लिया गया है। जिस दिन खानो को लिया गया उसी दिन कोयले के दाम भी बढा दिए गये।

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सरकार की कल्पना के समाजवाद मे प्राइवट सैक्टर रहेगा या नही? रहेगा तो किस सीमा तक रहेगा? भूमि का मालिक किसान होगा या नही होगा? आप जोत की सीमा घटान के बारे मे लगातार विचार करते हैं तो किसान के मन मे आशका पैदा होती है कि सरकार उसके खत को अनार्थिक बना करके उस पर सामूहिक खेती लादना चाहती है। उसकी इस आशका का निराकरण होना चाहिए। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

सरकार ने अभी फैसला किया है कि अनाज के थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा। मैं उसे राष्ट्रीयकरण नही, सरकारीकरण कहता हू। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह एक व्यावहारिक कदम है? उस दिन मेरे मित्र श्री उन्नीकृष्णन कह रहे थे कि जन सघ सरकारी व्यापार का विरोध कर रहा है क्योंकि वह जमाखोरो और चोर बाजारी करने वालो का हिमायती है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने आजादी के पच्चीस साल तक थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथो मे नही लिया तो क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि पच्चीस साल तक आप जमाखोरों और चोर बाजारी करने वालो के हिमायती थे? स्पष्टत, यह तर्क नही है, इसे नही रखा जा सकता।

प्रश्न सिद्धान्त का नही है, व्यवहार का है। क्या देश की 56 करोड जनता को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी लेने की योग्यता, दक्षता, क्षमता, पूजी, साधन आदि इस सरकार के पास है? आज फेयर प्राइस शाप्स ठीक से नही चल पा रही है। फूड कारपोरेशन ने देश मे जिस तरह से काम किया है, वह किसी से छिपा नही है। पश्चिम बगाल सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध मे रिपोर्ट सब की आखे खोलने वाली होनी चाहिए। आज तक यह भी स्पष्ट नही है कि यह सरकारी व्यापार कब शुरू होगा, कैसे शुरू होगा? मुझे अमृतसर में कच्चे आढती मिलन के लिए आये थे। सरकार अभी तक उनके द्वारा अनाज खरीदती थी। अब उन्हे पता नही है कि वे रहेंगे या नही रहेंगे। क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी हर गाव में जा कर अनाज खरीदेगे? क्या इससे किसान की परेशानी नही बढेगी? क्या भ्रष्टाचार नही पनपेगा? काग्रेसाइटड सोसाइटीज का जो हाल है, मुझे माफ किया जाय यह कहने के लिए कि, वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नही है। कुछ प्रदेशो मे वे अच्छी चल रही है। उन प्रदेशो को मैं बधाई देता हू जिन मे एक महाराष्ट्र है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश आदि में जिस तरह से ये चल रही है उसकी चर्चा न ही की जाये तो अच्छा होगा।

कौन अनाज खरीदेगा? क्या किसानो को अपनी इच्छानुसार अनाज बेचने की आजादी नही होनी चाहिए? क्या उसको यह अधिकार नही है कि वह अपनी मेहनत का पूरा पैसा प्राप्त करे? क्या इस का अवसर उसको प्राप्त नही होना चाहिये? आज भी सरकार बहुत सा अनाज किसानो का खरीद रही है लेकिन थोडा अनाज छोड़ दिया जाता है ताकि किसान अपनी इच्छा से जिस तरह से चाहे बेच सके। क्या सरकार एकाधिकार करेगी? क्या इससे किसानो में असन्तोष पैदा नही होगा? क्या इससे किसान सरकारी कर्मचारियो की दया पर निर्भर नही होगा? फूड कारपोरेशन ने जिस

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तरह का भ्रष्टाचार चलता है इसको हम सभी जानते हैं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं, किसान एक दिन गेहूं ले कर आया। अफसरों ने कह दिया कि गेहूं घटिया किस्म का है इसके दाम कम मिलेंगे। बाद में दक्षिणा देने पर वही गेहूं अच्छी किस्म का हो गया और खरीद लिया गया। जो तंत्र हमारे पास है उसकी वास्तविकता से हम आंखें मूंद नहीं सकते हैं। इस तंत्र में सरकारी व्यापार को सफल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। यह तंत्र न केवल उत्पादक को बल्कि उपभोक्ता को भी परेशानी देगा। लेकिन सरकार नारों से बंधी है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी उसे अनाज का पूरा व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए विवश कर रही है और वह यह भी सोचने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि क्या हम इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी लेने की क्षमता रखते हैं ?

सरकार किसानों से प्रोत्साहक मूल्य पर अनाज खरीदे, उसका भंडार बनाये और उस भंडार को बाजार में ला कर दामों को संतुलित करने का प्रयत्न करे। लेकिन साथ में खुला बाजार भी चलने दे।

एक बात मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं। आज तो आप अपनी विफलता को छिपाने के लिए जबकि बाजार में अनाज नहीं है या उसके दाम बहुत ऊंचे हैं व्यापारी को बलि का बकरा बना सकते हैं लेकिन जब ये व्यापारी समाप्त हो जायेंगे तब आप अपना दोष किस के मत्थे मढ़ेंगे ? तब आप कोई जवाब देने की स्थिति में नहीं रहेंगे। इस लिये सारे व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। फूड कारपोरेशन के हैंडलिंग चार्जिज 26 परसेंट हैं। व्यापारी दो तीन परसेंट पर भी काम कर सकता है। उस में मुनाफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति है, उस पर अंकुश लगाना जरूरी है। इसलिए सरकार अनाज खरीदे, बेचे लेकिन एकाधिकार न करे। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि नारों से बंधी सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्वतंत्र निर्णय ले सकती है।

मेरे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र मुझे क्षमा करें, मैं उन की तरफ जरूरत से ज्यादा ध्यान दे रहा हूं। सरकारीकरण में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों का एक निहित स्वार्थ है। उन के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण आर्थिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया नहीं है। उन के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण राजनैतिक सत्ता हथियाने का हथियार है।

कई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मेरे पास शिकायतें आई हैं कि अगर उन में कोई गबन होता है, अनियमितताएं होती हैं, तो आज उन बैंकों के कर्मचारी अपने अधिकारियों के पास शिकायतें नहीं पहुंचा सकते। उन कर्मचारियों को विवश किया जाता है कि वे मामलों को पहले यूनियन में लायें और यूनियन के दफ्तर में बैठ कर के मामले हल किए जाते हैं। अगर आप चाहें, तो मैं इस संबंध में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूं। सिद्धांत के आधार पर कोई भी राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण जनता के हित में है या नहीं। राष्ट्रीयकरण सफलतापूर्वक चलाया जा सकता है या नहीं, इस का विचार होना चाहिए।

हम किस तरह से काम करते हैं इस का प्रमाण है भूमि वितरण के सम्बन्ध में आज तक की सरकार की नीति। जब से देश आजाद हुआ है, हम भूमि सुधार पर बल दे रहे हैं, हम कह रहे हैं कि बची हुई भूमि क्या है ? इस के बाद के आंकड़े मुझे कहीं से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। "इंडिया, 1971–72" में लैंड रिफार्म्ज के चैप्टर के अन्तर्गत पृष्ठ 271 पर जो जानकारी दी गई है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि जो भूमि बची है, जो फालतू प्राप्त हुई है, उस को बांटने का काम बहुत कम राज्यों में हुआ है।

उदाहरण के लिए आंध्र में 30 हजार हैक्टेयर जमीन फालतू हो गई है, मगर उस में से एक हैक्टेयर भी किसी भूमिहीन को नहीं बांटी गई है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : 21 हजार एकर भूमि बाटी गई है। (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी (गाजीपुर): खुद इन को मिली है। पूछ लीजिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बिहार में कोई भी भूमि फालतू नहीं बची है और न बाटी गई है। महाराष्ट्र में 152 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि बची है, जिस में से केवल 47 हजार हैक्टेयर का वितरण हुआ है। उडीसा में कोई भूमि नहीं बची है, इसलिए बाटने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी है। राजस्थान में 24 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि बचने के आकडे दिए गए है, जिस में से केवल 5 हजार हैक्टेयर भूमि बाटी गई है।

क्या केवल भूमिवितरण निश्चय करना काफी है क्या भूमि-सुधारो के प्रति शाब्दिक सहानुभूति पर्याप्त है ? अगर भूमि-वितरण कार्यक्रम को सार्थक बनाना है, तो उस के लिए जो समितिया बनने वाली है, उन में भूमिहीनों का बहुमत होना चाहिए। अगर उन में भूमिहीनों का बहुमत नही होगा, तो भूमि कभी नही बाटी जा सकेगी और सरकार के वायदे कभी अमल में नहीं आ सकेगे। क्या सरकार यह करने के लिए तैयार है। मेरा निवेदन है कि बड़ी बडी बाते कर के लोगों की आशाये और आकाक्षाये जगाना सरल है, मगर आज उन आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं की क्राति का सामना करने में सरकार थर्रा रही है।

बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है देश में हिंसात्मक उपद्रवो की। मै मानता हू कि लोकतत्र और हिंसा साथ साथ नही चल सकते। लोकतत्र मे हिंसा का परित्याग करना होगा। लेकिन इस हिंसा के लिए, उत्तरदायी कौन है ? (व्यवधान) क्या सतारूढ़ दल के सदस्य हृदय पर हाथ रख कर कह सकते है कि उन्होंने हिंसात्मक तरीकों को नही अपनाया ? क्या उन्होंने पश्चिमी बगाल में अपने राजनैतिक विरोधियो को समाप्त करने के लिए हिंसा का आश्रय नही लिया ? (व्यवधान) वे इस तथ्य से इकार नही कर सकते।

श्री सत्यपाल डागा (पानीपत) : हम ने इकार कर दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कांग्रेस सगठन के उत्तर प्रान्तर राज्य के कार्यालय का जिन्होंने बलपूर्वक अपने कब्जे में लेने का प्रयत्न किया जिन्होंने शिमला समझौते के बाद जनसघ के दफ्तर पर हमला किया, जिन्होंने अभी पिछले रविवार को चडीगढ़ में भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी सम्मेलन को नही होने दिया, वे लोकतत्र की बाते न करें। रविवार को चडीगढ़ मे जो कुछ हुआ है, वह देश मे आने वाले फासिज्म की घटी है। क्या भ्रष्टाचार के विरोध मे सम्मेलन नही हो सकता ? मैं कल अमृतसर मे था। अमृतसर से लोग बसो में भर भर कर शराब पिला कर, उस सम्मेलन को भग करने के लिए, भेजे गए, और वे सत्तारूढ़ दल से सम्बधित थ। यहा श्री भीमसेन सच्चर रोने लगे। वह भ्रष्टाचार-विरोधी सम्मेलन उन श्री रियासत. ने सगठित किया, जिन के मेमोरेडम पर पजाब के मत्रियो के विरुद्ध जाच हो रही है। लेकिन यह जाच इसलिए कराई गई कि वे मत्री अकाली थे। आज श्री रियास्ती कांग्रेसी मत्रियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की आवाज उठा रहे है तो उन का गला घोटा जा रहा है, उन की सभा को भग किया जा रहा है। इसके विरुद्ध प्रधान मत्री ने एक शब्द भी नही कहा और कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष ने भी मुह नही खोला। दूसरो के दोष देखने से पहले हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र अपना घर ठीक करें।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आंध्र में भी जो भी हिंसात्मक घटनायें हो रही हैं, कोई उन का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैंने विजयवाड़ा में खुले शब्दों में कहा कि हिंसा का परित्याग होना चाहिए। फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि किसी ने हिंसा की निन्दा नहीं की। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देश की जनता में यह धारणा घर कर गई है कि मांग कितनी भी न्यायोचित हो, सरकार जब तक नहीं सुनेगी, जब तक उस मांगें के साथ हिंसा नहीं होगी, तोड़-फोड़ नहीं होगी? यह भावना किस ने पैदा की है ?

गुरु गोविन्द सिंह मैडिकल कालेज के विद्यार्थी चार महीनों से दिल्ली में मंत्रियों के द्वारों पर दस्तक दे रहे हैं उन का भविष्य संकट में है। वे शान्तिपूर्ण हैं, धरना दे रहे हैं और कल से भूख-हड़ताल पर बैठ गए हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। वे मुझ से पूछते हैं कि हम क्या करें। अब अगर उन के धैर्य का बांध टूट जाये, अगर वे कानून हाथ में ले लें, तो केवल उन्हें दोषी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है।

हरियाणा के अध्यापकों पर क्या बीत रही है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : और बच्चों पर क्या बीत रही है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बच्चों पर जो बीत रही है, वह भी [आप के राज्य में बीत रही है और हरियाणा के अध्यापकों पर जो बीत रही है, वह भी इन लोगों के राज्य में बीत रही है। माननीय सदस्य हम को इतना श्रेय न दें। हरियाणा के अध्यापकों का नेतृत्व कोई राजनैतिक पार्टी नहीं कर रहा है। माफ कीजिए, राजनैतिक पार्टियां आज पीछे रह गई हैं और जनता आगे बढ़ गई है। कोई किसी को भड़का नहीं रहा है। हरियाणा के अध्यापकों को उन के विद्यार्थियों के सामने मुर्गा बनाया गया। महिला शिक्षकों की बेइज्जती की गई। मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो भी अध्यापक हड़ताल पर जाता है, बाजार में जहां मिले, पीटो। वे अध्यापक आज भाग कर दिल्ली में आये हैं, संसद् का दरवाजा खटखटा रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात कर चुके हैं और अब वे जेलें भर रहे हैं। क्या शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से उन की बात नहीं सुनी जायेगी।

आन्ध्र का मामला पुराना है। एक तेलंगाना की मांग बहुत दिनों से उठ रही है। स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने उस की सिफारिश की थी। लेकिन नेताओं में समझौता हुआ कि एक आन्ध्र बना रहे। अगर वह समझौता सफल हो जाता, तो कोई कठिनाई पैदा न होती। लेकिन उस समझौते ने काम नहीं किया। तेलंगाना की उपेक्षा हुई और वहां एक जन-आन्दोलन उठ खड़ा हुआ। अगर हमें राजनैतिक लाभ उठाना होता, तो हम 1969 से ही पृथक तेलंगाना की मांग का समर्थन करते। इस विषय में तेलंगाना के मित्रों को अभी तक शिकायत है। लेकिन हम ने कहा कि जब दो भाइयों में से एक साथ रहना चाहता है, तो साथ रहने का प्रयोग चलना चाहिए और हम ने पृथक तेलंगाना की मांग का समर्थन नहीं किया।

लेकिन आज दोनों तरफ से यह मांग उठ रही है। आज आन्दोलन का स्वरूप ही बदल गया है। आज तेलंगाना वालों का आन्दोलन आन्ध्र वालों के खिलाफ नहीं है और आंध्र वालों का आन्दोलन तेलंगाना वालों के खिलाफ नहीं है। तेलंगाना में "जय आंध्र" के नारे लग रहे हैं और आन्ध्र में "जय तेलंगाना" के नारे लग रहे हैं। मैंने कहा कि अब आप एक नारा और लगायें "जय भारत" का। तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र बने तो भारत के भाग रहेंगे। आज दोनों भागों में परस्पर कटुता नहीं है। यह कहना गलत है कि प्रतिक्रियावादी आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। पृथकता का आन्दोलन जनता का आन्दोलन

है। उस जनता के आन्दोलन की गहराई को आप समझें। सरकार मुल्की फार्मूले के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय आने के बाद सोती क्यों रही। हम ने कहा था कि आप सब को बुला कर बात कीजिए, कानून मत बनाइए। कानून बनाने में जल्दबाजी की, और अब पश्चाताप हो रहा है। अब कहा जा रहा है कि हम बात करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आंध्र और तेलंगाना के पृथक राज्य की मांग, यह जनता की मांग है और इस मांग को स्वीकार करने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह डर जरूर है कि इस तरह की मांगें और भी उठ सकती हैं। लेकिन आंध्र का मामला सब से अलग है। विदर्भ की मांग है। मगर शेष महाराष्ट्र से विदर्भ पृथक हो जाय यह इच्छा नहीं है। सौराष्ट्र पृथक होना चाहता है, लेकिन बाकी का गुजरात महाराष्ट्र, छोड़ने को तैयार नहीं है। क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मित्र उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के पृथक राज्य की मांग को बल नहीं दे रहे हैं (व्यवधान) श्री पी० सी० जोशी कम्युनिस्ट है या नहीं ? (व्यवधान) कम्युनिस्ट नहीं है शायद इसीलिए उन्होंने एक बात लिख दी है —

The failings of the CPI is that it acts as a tail of the Congress leadership when the latter acts right, while it echoes the CPM when the Congress leadership temporises It only says "Yest, Madam" one day and "No, Madam' the next.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): He wants to say, "Yes, Madam" every day, all the time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर दोनों मेडम से ही मतलब रखते हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री आन्ध्र की समस्या को प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनायें। आन्ध्र के प्रश्न को लटका कर रखने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी। जो राज्य के पुनर्गठन की मांग कर रहे हैं उन नेताओं में फूट डालने का उद्देश्य भी सफल नहीं होगा। हमारे मित्र श्री रघुरमैया को यह काम दिया गया है कि जो पृथकता की मांग कर रहे हैं उन को लड़ाओ, उन में फूट डालो। श्री सुब्बा रेड्डी को अलग करो। श्री चेन्ना रेड्डी का लोगों से नाता तोड़ो। आवश्यकता हो तो रुपया दे कर लोगों को खरीदो। यह तरीका नहीं है जन-आन्दोलन से निपटने का।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): I have been given no such task

SHRI PILOO MODY: What he means is, he has not been given a budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि यह समस्या इस तरह से हल नहीं होगी। इसलिए हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि आन्ध्र का पृथक निर्माण कर दिया जाय और अगर और कहीं पृथक राज्य की मांग हो तो उस पर विचार करने के लिए कमीशन बनाया जा सकता है। यह कोई विघटनकारी मांग नहीं है। नागालैण्ड का पृथक राज्य बनाया गया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का राज्य मेघालय बनाया गया। मिजोरम की रचना हुई। अरुणाचल का निर्माण किया गया। केन्द्र कमजोर नहीं हुआ। केन्द्र की शक्ति संविधान से आती है, राज्यों की संख्या से नहीं। हम ने इन राज्यों का विरोध किया था इसलिए कि ये राज्य सीमा पर बनाए जा रहे हैं और ये राज्य कांग्रेस पार्टी की सुविधा से बनाए जा रहे हैं, किसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर नहीं। आज भी आप आंध्र पृथक बनाएंगे अपनी सुविधा से, जब कोई नरसिंह राव मिल जायगा तो आन्ध्र बना देंगे। लेकिन श्री सुब्बा राव के रहते बनाना मुश्किल है। प्रधान मन्त्री अपने मोहरे बिठाती हैं और जहां अपना मोहरा नहीं जीतता वहां बाजी खेलने से इन्कार कर देती है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुख्य मन्त्री अब प्रदेशों में नहीं चुने जाते, केन्द्र से भेजे जाते हैं। एक संकट पैदा हुआ और आन्ध्र

के सूबेदार पलायन कर गए। आसाम में भाषा का संकट पैदा हुआ और मुख्य मन्त्री दिल्ली में मौजूद हैं। दिल्ली के बल पर ही बंशी लाल जमे हुए हैं। उन के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों से इन्कार किया जा रहा है। अभी मैं ने पंजाब का उदाहरण दिया। पंजाब के दो एम०एल०एज़ ने आरोप लगाया और जांच के लिए कमीशन बना दिया गया। उन से यह भी नहीं पूछा गया कि इस के बारे में आप को क्या कहना है और बंशी लाल को यह अवसर दिया जा रहा है कि वह सफाई दें

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : एक बार नहीं, कई बार।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बार बार सफाई देने का अवसर दिया जा रहा है। कारण यह है कि मारुति के नागपाश में बंशी लाल ने नई दिल्ली को भी ग्रस्त कर लिया है। लेकिन यह भ्रष्टाचार से लड़ने का तरीका नहीं है। प्रदेशों में दिल्ली से सूबेदार भेज कर न तो संविधान को सार्थक किया जा सकता है और न राजनीतिक स्थिरता प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, वक्त चुनौती दे रहा है। देश में हिंसा की हवा है। परिवर्तन पुकार रहा है। जिस लहर ने प्रधान मन्त्री को सत्ता के सिंहासन तक पहुंचाया आज वह लहर पलट रही है जो लहर उन्हें सत्ता के सिंहासन तक पहुंचा सकती है वह उन्हें धरती पर भी ला सकती है, यह बात उन्हें नहीं भूलनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Private Members' Business now.

Shri K. Lakkappa.

15-30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st February 1973."

The motion was adopted

15.30-1/2 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section II)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Karni Singh.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): I am opposing the motion at the introduction stage.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2 dated 23rd February, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ought to have given notice.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have sent. I have written to the Speaker this morning.

मैं इस बिल की मुखालिफत साहिर लुधियानवी के उस मशहूर शेर से करना चाहता हूं जो उन्होंने ताजमहल को देख कर कहा था -

एक शहंशाह ने दौलत का सहारा लेकर
हम गरीबों की मुहब्बत का उड़ाया है मजाक

दो साबिक महाराजा मेम्बरान की गुरबत का मजाक उड़ाने के लिये यह बिल इस सदन में लाये हैं । मकसद कुछ भी रहा हो

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shamim, sit down for a minute. You are entering into the merits of the Bill. I am not shutting you out, but, please listen to me. All these arguments are against the Bill itself. Now, we are concerned only with its introduction. Have you any objection to its introduction on any ground, constitutional or legal, which would prevent this Bill to come before the House? What you are saying, from what I understand, is that you are opposing the contents of the Bill which you can do when the Bill is taken up.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I must speak in English. Obviously, you do not understand the language, which I am speaking. The Rule Book does not say legal or constitutional, at least the one which I possess. My objection to the Bill is that this is obviously to malign the MPs and the motives are playing to the gallery and cheap gimmickry. All these privileges, when calculated in terms of money, are absolutely nothing. I get a salary of Rs. .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This does not change what I have said that you are entering into the merits of the Bill. You are entitled to these views, but, at the stage when the Bill is taken up for consideration. Now, we are concerned only whether this Bill can be introduced or not.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Whether this Bill should be introduced or not? In any case, this is going to be put to vote. I am opposing this Bill on principle.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Kindly understand me also. The question of whether the Bill should be introduced or not is the responsibility of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Here, we are concerned only with whether the hon. Member has any legal or constitutional objection to the Bill being introduced. What the hon. Member is saying is that this Bill is not right, is not proper and, therefore, it should not be accepted. That is the burden of his argument..

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You have not unfortunately seen what the rule says. The rule-book only says that if any hon. Member wants to oppose the introduction, he may do so, and leaves it at that. The heavens will not fall if you bear with me for a few minutes. I shall try to explain that this Bill has a motive, namely that the Members of this Parliament should be brought into contempt before the people. His case is that the Members are drawing allowances, and if you care to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that it says:

> "The Members of Parliament enjoy a spectrum of privileges and allowances."

This is not charity. These privileges are there because we are supposed to perform certain functions. Why not introduce a Bill providing that Members should have no salary and they should not have any allowance?

All these days, we have been trying to raise the issue of prices. The two Maharajas who intend to move this Bill ...

DR. KARNI SINGH: There are no Maharajas now.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM. I am sorry. I am referring to the two ex-Maharajas who want to move this Bill The rise in prices applies to MPs as well as non-MPs. I want to submit before this House that an MP is as adversely affected as the common man. After all, all of us do not have a private income as these hon. Members have. Actually, they do not need any allowance, and they should come forward and say that they do not want any allowance. Dr. Karni Singh was telling me that he was not drawing any allowance. The nation is grateful to him (*Interruptions.*) It should be credited to the National Defence Fund. Only to win cheap popularity that these ex-Maharajas have turned socialist, they want to decrease the allowances and put income-tax barriers My humble submission is that this is not just and this is putting hon Members who have been talking about socialism etc. to a very difficult test.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER think the hon. Member has made his views quite clear....

SHRI S. A SHAMIM I have just started. This is going to affect your salary also. Once this is accepted, it is going to affect all of us, and once this affects our allowances, it will affect our functioning, and once it affects our functioning, the whole parliamentary democracy would be in danger, and, therefore, my plea is that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced.

DR. KARNI SINGH. I would very humbly like to place before the House that it is not my intention at any stage to bring the House into contempt with the people. However, I do feel that since the country stands to oppose all kinds of privileges, it is necessary that we in parliament—and that includes me too, because when it comes to ex-Princes and Members of Parliament, it does not exclude us—should all practise what we preach. It is because of this that I had expected that the House would have applauded this Bill. I am not opposed to sums of money spent . . .

SHRI S A. SHAMIM. This is a Bill with a vengeance.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): He has received crores of rupees by way of privy purses all these years without any income-tax (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S A SHAMIM My telephone bill is Rs. 1,000. I am a poor Member; I have no private income.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri S A Shamim ha made his point clear already Now, let us hear Dr Karni Singh

DR KARNI SINGH I do not know why the hon. Member is so apprehensive, because f his slab of taxation is more (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order. Now, let us hear Dr Karni Singh I shall put the question before the hon. Members and it is for them to decide.

SHRI S A SHAMIM· The great marksman has missed his mark.

DR KARNI SINGH The appeal that I would like to make to the House is this. Merely making anything personal of it and ridiculing it is of no use. That does not take away the seriousness of the matter. It is quite possible that hon. members can say 'former Maharajas' when the whole world knows they are finished. It is ancient history. Last year and the year before I introduced two Bills, one for free compulsory education for children upto the age of 14, another for unemployment relief and another for old age insurance. All these were opposed in this House on the plea that I brought it as the son of a former ruler.

What I want the hon. House to realise is this; if you want to oppose, oppose on principle. In this case, the opposition should be that MPs are entitled to a privilege and they should continue to have it. Okay. That is a point of view. Or you can say that MPs should not have the privilege and they should be subjected to the same taxation as the rest of the people. That is the other point of view—that is my point of view.

The hon. member may have a very small income and he will not be paying tax. I am not a fraud or humbug to say that I do not pay tax. I am paying 97 per cent tax. I am proud of it. Probably in five years, I will have nothing to pay. That is the taxation structure in the country.

I have worked it out. As against approximately Rs. 6,000 I draw as allowance from Parliament, I would have to earn almost Rs 2½ lakhs to clear Rs. 6,000 which should be the normal case if the allowance-income attracted income-tax. That is the taxation.

Therefore, I feel that the man in the street and the Members of Parliament should be subject to the same taxation and we do not want double yardsticks. I am quite sure that Parliament is not at any stage adverse to the fact that they should be subject to the same tax burdens.

Take the privileges. I would like to be clear in my mind that it is not my desire that at any stage the functioning of an MP, to discharge his duties, should be hampered. That is not my intention. But I do feel that taxation is something that applies to all Indians. Therefore, there should be some uniformity.

With this, I conclude my remarks. If the hon. House in its wisdom continue, throw the Bill out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave is refused.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): On a point of order. There has been a convention in this House that no Private Member's Bill has ever been opposed at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not a convention; it is the pleasure of the House to give leave or not to give leave.

15.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: मैं विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of arts. 100 and 189)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce

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[Shri R. P. Ulaganambi]

a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule) by Dr. Karni Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Karni Singh on the 15th December, 1972:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

as also further consideration of amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, moved by Shri M. C. Daga on the 15th December 1972.

Shri S. N. Singh was on his feet on the last occasion.—He is not here.

Shri Onkarlal Berwa.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस भाषा का विरोध नहीं करता, क्योंकि राजस्थान का रहने वाला हूं। लेकिन विरोध इस लिये करता हूं कि जिन्होंने इसे भाषा के रूप तो यहां रखा है, उन्होंने भी अंग्रेजी में रखा है। अच्छा होता कि वह राजस्थानी में बोलते, उस से मुझे खुशी होती। लेकिन जब से यह बिल यहां रखा गया और उस पर जितने भाषण इस सभा में हुए सब ने विदेशी भाषा में अपने विचार प्रकट किए। इस लिये हम जो राजस्थानी भाषा बोलने वाले हैं, हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह सब हिन्दी के साथ फैक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये किया गया है। हिन्दी भाषा एक मात्र ऐसी भाषा है जोकि सारे देश के लिए है। हिन्दी हमारी मातृ-भाषा है लेकिन यह उसको उस स्थान से अलग हटाना चाहते हैं। राजस्थान में मारवाडी, मेवाड़ी, कोटा, बूंदी की भाषायें हैं। रेडियो प्रोग्राम में भी मारवाड़ी को घुसेड रखा है। मैं कहता हूं हड़ौती भाषा है उसको भी रेडियो प्रोग्राम में स्थान क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए। तीन महीने मारवाड़ी, तीन महीने मेवाड़ी और तीन महीने हड़ौती—इस प्रकार से चलना चाहिए। मेरा कहना है कि भाषाओं की उन्नति इस प्रकार से नहीं हुआ करती। राजस्थान जब से बना उसको पहले अलग-अलग राज्यों में बंटा हुआ था तो वहां पर कितने स्कूल कालेज बने? कितना वहां पर अनुदान दिया गया। आज राजस्थान को हिन्दी से विच्छेद करने के लिए यह रेजोल्यूशन लाया गया है, हम इसका डटकर विरोध करेंगे। राजस्थान की भाषा हिन्दी ही होनी चाहिए। राजस्थानी भाषा हम जरूर बोलें, बोलते भी हैं और आगे भी बोलेंगे लेकिन अलग शाखा के रूप में रखने का कोई प्राविधान नहीं है न होना ही चाहिए। इसका हम डटकर विरोध करेंगे।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थानी और हिन्दी दोनों अलग-अलग भाषायें हैं। . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . . यह कहना कि हिन्दी के विरोध में राजस्थानी भाषा का प्रस्ताव यहां पर लाया गया है यह बिल्कुल गलत होगा। दो भाषायें अलग अलग हैं। अगर पार्लियामेण्ट चाहे तो इसको स्वीकार कर सकती है या चाहे तो रद्द कर सकती है। लेकिन यहां पर यह कहना कि हिन्दी को धक्का लगाने के लिए प्रस्ताव लाया गया है यह बिल्कुल गलत होगा। . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . . मैं एक दक्षिण प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं लेकिन फिर भी मैं हिन्दी का चाहने वाला हूं। आप देख रहे हैं मैं हमेशा हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश करता हूं। हिन्दी इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिए, इसकी भी मैं तारीफ करता हूं। अंग्रेजी की जगह पर हिन्दी होनी चाहिए, यह मैं चाहता हूं। लेकिन

राजस्थानी भाषा उसी प्रकार से है जैसे कि तेलगू है, मराठी है या बंगाली है । ... (व्यवधान) ...या जिस प्रकार से और बहुत सी भाषायें इस देश की हैं उसी प्रकार से राजस्थानी एक लोकल भाषा है । तो उसके लिए यहां पर इस तरीके से नहीं कहना चाहिए । यदि उसको राष्ट्र भाषा बनाना चाहते हो तो मैं उसका पूरा-पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूं लेकिन जिस तरह से इस मुल्क की और भाषायें है उसी की तरह इस भाषा को भी स्थान देना चाहे तो मैं समझता हूं इसका अपोजीशन नहीं होना चाहिए ।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise not so much as to support or oppose the Bill, but I wish to emphasise and underline certain aspects of the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution and bring them to the notice of the House which, I feel, should have a barring on the dispassionate consideration of the Bill.

Sir, you will find that in the Eighth Schedule as many as 15 languages have been enumerated. Barring the Tamil languages, so far to my knowledge, none of these languages have a history which goes beyond perhaps the 13th century It is only Tamil whose genesis goes back much earlier according to some philologists. The rest of the language are derived from apabhramsha, whether it is Hindi or Bengali or any other language. Coming to Rajasthani, it is not a distinct language; it is derived from Sauraseniapa-bhramsha. The ancient texts in Rajasthani were written in a dialect known as Dingal, for centuries. It has merged today into Hindi and its dialectical individuality has been diluted just as the dialectical individuality of Bhojpuri and Maithili had ben diluted. To include Rajasthani as a language in the Eighth Schedule cannot be sustained at least by philological evidence.

There is another aspect. The languages which you find enumerated in the 8th Schedule had a sustained literary development. Speaking about Rajasthani, I am sure Rajasthani remains as a spoken dialect, much less as a language with written literature. In the absence of sustained literatery development and in view of the fact that it derives its origin from apa-bhramsha, and its dialectical peculiarities have been diluted and has merged its identity with Hindi, to me there seems to be no justification for including Rajasthani as an Indian language in the 8th Schedule. Rajasthan is already a State and I think the basic desire of having a linguistic State has been satisfied. Therefore, the 8th Schedule should not be burdened again with a language which has no distmct literary development.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I fully support this Bill moved by Dr. Karni Singh. If any language is asked to be placed in the 8th Schedule, it should not be considered as if it is aimed against any other language because we live in India with so many nationalities. Every language spoken by any Indian must find a place in it; every language must be given equal treatment and placed on a proper footing and equally respected. I do not know what is the difference between Rajasthani and Hindi. But if there is any difference, if there is a possibility that Rajasthani language can develop independently, it must be included.

At the same time, I say there are other languages such as Nepali, Manipuri. As I said that if any language is spoken by any Indian it should be included and should be given proper nourishment in order that it could contribute to the cultural development of India; otherwise we cannot develop India. Some people talked about the Hindi language. It is already included; if any other language is included, it cannot hurt Hindi, rather inclusion of other languages will develop Hindi because we must accept words from other languages, to enrich the vocabulary of Hindi. That is why I say we must accept all the languages

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

spoken by any Indian nationality as the language of India and equal opportunity should be given to all of them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० कर्णी सिंह जी ने यहां पर जो बिल रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं परन्तु यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और इस देश में अनेकों भाषायें हैं । मैं जहां तक राजस्थानी भाषा से परिचित हूं, यह भाषा बहुत ही मीठी, बड़ी प्रभावशाली और बड़ा ही आकर्षण देने वाली है । इसका विकास अवश्य ही होना चाहिए, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं परन्तु इस प्रकार की और भी भाषायें इस देश में हैं । मालवी, बुंदेलखंडी, और बघेली हैं, इन सब भाषाओं का विकास होना चाहिये और शासन द्वारा आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिये सुन्दर साहित्य को एकत्र किया जाना चाहिये । राजस्थानी अगर सरकारी तौर पर एक भाषा हो गयी तो कोई बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, परन्तु इससे हिन्दी को बहुत बडा नुकसान होगा और वह यह कि लोगों के मन में एक भावना घर कर जायेगी राजस्थान में और वह हिन्दी के विरोध में प्रचार करेंगे । इसलिये इस भाषा का तो विकास होना चाहिये लेकिन जहां तक उसको संविधान में स्थान देने की बात है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । हिन्दी ही इस देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, और कोई भाषा नहीं, उसको प्रथम स्थान देना चाहिये जहां तक और भाषायें हैं उनको अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, उनका विकास होना चाहिये, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं । सरकार आने वाले भविष्य में इस प्रकार की जितनी भाषायें हैं उनका विकास हो, अच्छा साहित्य हो उसका प्रचार और प्रसार हो इसका प्रबन्ध करे, और हमारे देश की भाषाओं को जानने वाले विदेशों में हों तो और भी अच्छा है । हमारे यहां की सभी भाषायें अच्छी हैं । गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान की जो भाषायें हैं इनमें कुछ भाषा ऐसी हैं जो एक दूसरे से मिलती जुलती हैं, थोड़ा ही उनमें अन्तर है । भारत के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में थोड़ा अन्तर है, हर आदमी उन को समझता है, इसलिये आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्रीय भाषा एक ही होनी चाहिये । अतः इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं । लेकिन साथ ही सरकार से निवेदन है कि देश में और जो भाषायें हैं उनका वह उत्थान करें ।

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल संविधान के आठवें शेड्यूल में संशोधन के लिये लाया गया है । उस शेड्यूल को पढ़ने से मालूम होगा कि उसका सम्बन्ध अनुच्छेद 344(1) और 351 से है, और अगर इनको पढ़ें तो मानना पड़ेगा कि उनका उद्देश्य बहुत सीमित है । दोनों अनुच्छेद इस प्रकार हैं :

344. "The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the precedure to be followed by the Commission."

351. "It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sankrit and secondarily on other languages."

इन दोनों अनुच्छेदों पर विचार किया जाये तो स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि आठवें शेड्यूल में किसी भाषा को रखने का न रखने से उस

भाषा को बढाने के लिये किसी का उत्तरदायित्व नही होना । इस बिल के मूवर ने 1968 में ऐसा ही बिल मूव किया था । उस समय उसका उत्तर देते हुए 16 फरवरी, 1968 को माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था, वह मै उद्धृत कर रहा हू :

"What is the purpose of the Eighth Schedule? If we look to the Eighth Schedule, it has something t odo with Articles 344 and 351. They have got a specific purpose for which they are mentioned there. We have very carefully avoided including any other languaage. In that Schedule except Sindhi which we did with complete unanimity of this House and the other House. It was because of the fact that in Sind it was their language and Sind was part of undivided India. It was a language accepted as a regional language of that region and in the process of independence, as a result of partition, Sind was lost to India and, therefore. Sindhis lost their home. So, it was a recognition of a patriatic people and of their language when they had to leave their homeland and come here."

"If a language has become the official language of a State also, it is not n ecessary that it should be mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. The development of a language is something very independent."

The position of the Government is the same and it has not changed. The stand that was taken in 1968 continues to be the stand of the Government.

16 hrs.

During his speech, Mr. Viswanathan said that in the census of 1971 the figures of Rajasthani and Hindi-speaking people have been manipulated so as to show that the Hindi-speaking persons is larger than in reality. Secondly, he said that Sankrit has been given a place in the Eighth Schedule although the number of speakers of this language is only 2212. He also quoted Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee extensively to indicate the conflict which exists between Hindi and other regional languages. About the second point, I have just read article 351. Sanskrit is the basis on which the vocabulary has to be developed. Therefore, Sanskrit has been included in the Eighth Schedule About the allegation that figures of Hindi-speaking people during the 1971 consus have been inflated, this is something which is absolutely preposterous and against facts. During the census, the operations were conducted by the staff of various State Government. The Centre only issued directions. Mother-tongue has been defined as the languages spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded. All this recording has been done by the State Governments' officers going from village to village, house to house, individual to individual. All that information was compiled by the States and sent to the Centre. The Centre has just reproduced those figures.

SHRI G. VISWANTHAN (Wandiwash): How is it that Rajasthani-speaking population which was 1.47 crores in 1961 consus came down to 17 lakhs in the 1971 consus?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It might be that under some misaprehension people might have given Rajasthani or any other language as their mother-tongue first. Then with a wider outlook they might have realised that it is only a dialect and the base is Hindi and the script is also Hindi. So, they might have given Hindi. Every individual was free to express his opinion which has been recorded.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

Thirdly, he has quoted from the minute of dissent given by Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and not from the majority views If he feels satisfied with quoting only the minute of dissent and wants the whole House to accept it against the views of the majority members, I have nothing to say

Then, my other friends spoke about the cultural heritage and the richness of the Rajasthani language I bow to that Everyone in this House will accept that the people living in Rajasthan, the language that they speak has richness, has traditions The *Charans* and *Bhats*, have preserved history of the country and have given us something valuable If they were not there we would not have got it I sumbit, that does not mean that throughout the length and breadth of Rajasthan whatever dialects are spoken, is Rajasthani and one language May I ask the hon mover and other friends who supported his cause if it is not a fact that in western Rajasthan the dialect spoken, as I would call it, is entirely different from the one spoken in eastern Rajasthan and is different in northern Rajasthan and in southern Rajasthan?

From the figures that I have been able collect, there are as many as 19 dialects spoken in Rajasthan Marwari, Thali, Mewari, Bikaneri, Bagri, Shekhawati, Jaipuria, Harauti Ahirwati, Malvi, Nimadi, Labhani, Kakeri, Bahrupia, Gujri, Bhil dialect, Rangri and Brij bhasha Out of these 19 dialects if the hon mover had said that a particular dialect is Rajasthani, then it could be understood As Rajasthani does not have a script, that Devnagiri script is the script of Rajasthan and, therefore, it should not be accepted as a language, was opposed by the mover He said "Take the case of Marathi It also has Devnagiri script. Why is it recognised as a language?" I may submit that if he goes throughout the length and breadth of Maharashtra, it is only one and one language that it spoken and they have accepted Devnagiri script

DR KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) That is not so I live in Maharashtra and I speak in Rajasthani. He cannot make a general statement like that

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY It is only a few persons Take the case of Bombay People going from U P speak U P. language, people going from Gujarat speak Gujarati What I mean is that persons living in parts of Maharashtra speak only one language and that is Marathi and their script is Devnagiri

If by adopting Devnagiri script, a language loses its character, I may point out that in Baroda, even for Gujarati language, Devnagiri script was accepted By accepting Devnagiri as the script, did the language of Baroda cease to be Gujarati? No It continued to be Gujarati I commend this and I respectfully bow down before the decision of the people of Baroda State who accepted Devnagiri script If the whole of India does it, we will have one unified language

Another point that was made by some friends was that throughout the length and breadth of the country, whatever dialects are spoken all should be accepted There are 279 dialects If my friends want that all the 279 dialects spoken throughout the length and breadth of the country should be incorporated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, I have only to thank them. I need not say anything to this in reply.

I could have asked· What was the language of the States of Rajasthan before merger? If Rajasthan which consists of very many States had only one language, why was not that language accepted as the language of the land by all its States It was not so Hindi was the language because everywhere whatever was spoken was a dialect Even today, the State of Rajasthan has Hindi as its official

language because they know that Rajasthani is not a language. There are many dialects which are spoken in the great land of Rajasthan and it is a problem for them to choose one and discard the other 18 dialects. Therefore, they rightly decided to have Hindi as the language of the State. Under these circumstances, it would not be possible for the Government to accept the Amendment, and I would appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw his Bill.

डा० करणी सिंह (बीकानेर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इस सदन मे मेरे बिल को माननीय सदस्यो ने जो स्पोर्ट दी है उसके लिए मै उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू ।

बहुत से लोग कहते है कि मुझे हिन्दी नही आती है । मै उनको बतला देना चाहता हू कि मैं बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी बोल सकता हू । लेकिन मेरा यह विश्वास अवश्य है कि अगर राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता न दी गई तो यह राजस्थान के साथ और राजस्थानी के साथ इन्साफ की बात नही होगी । इसलिए मै महसूस करता हूं कि इस बिल पर इस सदन मे विचार अवश्य हो और इसको पास किया जाए ।

[*The hon. Member spoke a few words in Rajasthan also.*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since the introduction of my Bill, I have received many many letters from people in Rajasthan, from various institutions, and as I had said so when I introduced the Bill in the House, it fell to my lot that I won the ballot and my Bill got the opportunity of coming before the House. I do not claim to be an authority on any language, although I can say that, from my childhood, I had spoken Rajasthani, as my Mother tongue and the fact that Rajasthani is a language has been borne out by great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore, Malaviyaji Tessitori, etc.—all of them considered to be experts. Even my hon. friends, Mr. Sanghi and Mr. Amrit Nahata, who come from Rajasthan, bear out the fact that such a language did exist.

I would like to place before the hon. House that the "Rajasthan Sahitya Academy", Udaipur,—these are new facts that have emerged—has made its Rajasthani Section as an autonomous body and it is working in Bikaner as "Rajasthan Bhasha Sahitya Sangham;" they have a budget of Rs. 1 lakh a year...

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): In order to earn some money.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I do not know why any hon. member should impute motives. This hon. House should rise to a higher standard. The moment an institution is started in Madras or Bombay or Calcutta, an hon. member gets up and says that it is done with ulterior motives. I do not think that it is fair; it is degrading our House. The hon. Memberhas no knowledge of what these people are doing.

The Rajasthan Education Board, Ajmer, has sanctioned Rajasthani as one of the optional subjects for the 9th and 10th Classes. The Jodhpur University has increased the Rajasthani Question Papers to three as against one in M.A. (Hindi), and there is every hope that, in other universities also, the Rajasthani Question Paper will be increased.

I now come to what my hon. friend, Mr. G. Viswanathan, has very correctly pointed out. The Minister's statement was not very convincing when he said that the census in 1961 had revealed 1.47 crores as Rajasthani-speaking and that ten years later, it has been found that only 20 lakh people speak Rajasthani. I am not prepared to belive this. I do not know where the mistake has occurred. I was told when I was in Rajasthan that very often the census people just ask the people in the villages and everywhere, 'Do you know

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Hindi?, and when they say, 'Yes; of course', they are immediately put down as Hindi-speaking. I think if the hon. Minister—I have great confidence in him; he is a senior member—goes more deeply into it, he will find that somewhere there has been a mistake and these figures are not accurate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जांच करने वाले राजस्थान के लोग थे या दक्षिण भारत के ?

DR KARNI SINGH: The hon. Member, Shri Berwa has just now mentioned that there should be Hadoti, Bikaniri, Jodhpuri, Udaipuri, etc. which only are dialectic changes within the State. I would respectfully submit to the House that there are dialectic changes in any part of the world. Even English as spoken in America is different from English spoken in England. The English I speak is Rajasthani English. It is Indian English. Even in England dialectic changes are there if you go from North to the South or East to the est. As a nationalist, I wanted to see that Rajasthan States, 22 of them, were integrated into one Rajasthan State so that the emotional integration of Rajasthan could becreated through the medium of Rajasthani language.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान की एक भाषा होने के बजाय कोई भी भाषा को मान्यता दी जाये ?

DR. KARNI SINGH: There was a demand just like what happens in Andhra today fo a Maru Pradesh border State. I was one of those who opposed it from the very beginning. I come from Bikaner; I can easily call my language Bikaneri as the hon. Member from Jodhpur can call it Jodhpuri. But if we call it Rajasthani it brings about emotional integration. That is my whole object. That is why I have brought this Bill forward. I am not stressing for Rajasthani to become State Language. I have asked for an experts committee to go into the matter. If the hon. Members would only take the trouble of reading any speech in 1968 and the speech I made in the last session, they would find that I never made sucmh a demand. What all I wanted was that the Experts must advise the Government as to what should be done about it.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस वक्त रेडियो पर केवल मेवाड़ी के कार्यक्रम होते हैं । क्यों न मेवाड़ी, मारवाड़ी और हाड़ोती, इन तीनों भाषाओं के कार्यक्रम चार चार महीने के लिए प्रसारित किये जायें ?

DR. KARNI SINGH: He is welcome. It is a free country. The hon. Minister said something about Sindhi. He said it was the unanimous demand in this House. I am quite sure if he did not issue a whip today there would be unanimity in support of my Bill also. For the last two months I have been in correspondence with the hon. Prime Minister. I have received her letter today. I seek your permission to quote extracts from this correspondence. She wrote to me this morning to say:

> "I have no objection to your refering to our correspondence in your speech on your Bill in the House."

Therefore, I think you will kindly permit me to read out some important extracts which would clarify my stand and Government's stand also.

I wrote to the Prime Minister on January 24, 1973 as follows-quote:

'The object of this letter is on the subject of the Rajasthani Language Bill that stands in my name and was partly discussed in the last session of Parliament. This is the second time that this Bill has come up before Parliament and has received considerable support.

At the present moment as things are in the country, I feel that these matters could perhaps be taken up at a more opportune moment. However, as you no doubt know, Private Members have very little say when their Bills win a ballot. I do not know what your views are about Languages like Rajasthani, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Nepali, etc. being included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, but would like to have your views on the matter. As a staunch nationalist and a strong believer in the integrity of our country I would like to be guided by your advice. If I withdrew my Rajasthani Language Bill by permission of the House at the appropriate moment it might be a very good idea if you could generally consider an assurance being given to Parliament that these major languages of India would be considered at a suitable time for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. After all even Sindhi finds its place there and Rajasthani has been recognised as a language by no less persons than your great father, Pandit Jawaharlalji Nehru, Shri Malaviaji, Shri Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Tessitori, Dr. Becomfield, etc. It is not my desire at any stage that these regional languages should reverse the process of Hindi in any State but their richness of literature should not die out."

The hon. Prime Minister sent me a reply as follows. This is dated the 10th of February, I quote:

"I have your letter of the 24th January regarding the Rajasthani Language Bill. I appreciate the sentiments which have prompted you to seek the leave of the House at the appropriate time for the withdrawal of the Bill.

There has been considerable misunderstanding about the Eighth Schedule.

As you know, this Schedule itself now, in a strictly constitutional sense, otiose. The inclusion of any new language in the Schedule may satisfy sentimental aspirations, but cannot confer any benefit or advantage to such a language."

as said by the hon. Minister

"We should, therefore, think of other alternatives to preserve and develop the rich cultural and literary heritage of languages like Rajasthani, Maithili, Bhojpuri or Nepali. We would welcome any specific measures which you may suggest in this behalf. Such constructive efforts would be more valuable than mere inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule."

I feel that the hon. Prime Minister has been very gracious. She has been very practical and you will also admit that I have also been practical, in as much as that in view of the recent troubles in this country and the fissiparous tendencies that are coming to head, I had written to the hon. Prime Minister and I felt that this was not the opportune moment to bring anything before the House that may create divisiveness and help fissiparous tendencies. This could come later on. So, I would like to seek the leave of the hon. House to withdraw this Bill on the understanding that an Experts Committee will be called by the hon. Prime Minister consisting of linguists from all parts of the country, far more capable than me, who will be in a position to place before the Government the needs and aspirations of the people whose languages are not recognised and then find ways and means whereby languages like Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, Maithili, Nepali, Pehadi etc. may be given their due share and that these great languages do not die but in this country. With this, I request leave for the withdrawal of my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon the House to express its desire on his request to withdraw the Bill there is an amendment to this motion which should be disposed of.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

There is an amendment by Shri M.C Daga to circulate the Bill for eliciting public opinion

The amendment was put and negatived

Now, the question is

"That Dr Karni Singh be given leave to withdraw his Bill"

The motion was adopted

DR KARNI SINGH I withdraw my Bill

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16 24 hrs.

CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL BILL (*Amendment of Articles* 19,22 etc) BY SHRI A K GOPALAN

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We take up the next Bill The next Bill is by Shri A K Gopalan, further to amend the Constitution of India

SHRI A K GOPALAN (Palghat) I move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration

Sir, there are three amendments in my Bill which I am proposing. In Article 19 of the Constitution, in sub-clause (f) of Clause (1), after the words "property", the following words shall be inserted namely, "within such limits as may be prescribed by law" Secondly, after Article 19 of the Constitution, the following new Article shall be inserted, namely, 19 A

"All citizens shall have the right—

(i) to work and to a living wage after attaining the age of 16 years;

(ii) to have free education upto the Higher Secondary Standard;

(iii) to have State assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement;

(iv) to free medical treatment;

(v) to have equal pay for equal work,

(vi) to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age, and

(vii) to bear small arms".

Then, in clause 4 I have provided that

"In article 22 of the Constitution,—

(a) in clause (3),—

(i) in sub-clause (a), the word 'or' shall be omitted, and

(ii) sub-clause (b) shall be omitted, and

(b) clauses (4) to (7) shall be omitted"

These are my amendments to article 22 regarding preventive detention

Then in clause 5 I have provided that

"In article 31 of the Constitution—

(a) for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely —

"(1) The right of citizens to their landholdings, handicrafts and small scale industries, houses, trade, profession or vocation, implements and other accessories necessary to carry on their trade, profession or vocations within the limits prescribed by law, and the right of citizens in their incomes and savings from their work, and the income derived from the above-mentioned properties, articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property shall be protected by law",

(b) after clause (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely·—

"(1A) All other property besides that specified in clause (1) of this article may be acquired

by authority of law for public purposes or for securing justice, liberty and equality to all citizens, without paying any compensation or paying such amounts as may be fixed by such law or as may be determined according to the principles laid down in such law for paying such compensation. No such law shall be called in question by any Court including the Supreme Court."; and

(c) clause (3) shall be omitted.".

Then, in clause 6 of my Bill I have provided that in article 31A of the Constitution, the first proviso to clause (1) shall be omitted.

As far as the Statement of Objects and Reasons is concerned, it reads thus:

"It is necessary to put reasonable restrictions on the right to hold property to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Right to work is one of the Directive Principles, but does not serve the desired purpose. This Bill provides that every citizen who is more than sixteen years of age shall have the right to work and it shall be the duty of the State to provide subsistence allowance to all citizens who cannot work due to old age, sickness, disablement or failure on the part of the State to provide work. All citizens over the age of 18 years shall have the right to exercise franchise.

Article 45 of the Constitution provides for free and compulsory education for children up to the age of fourteen years. This is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, just a pious wish. Provision has been made in the Bill for free education up to Higher Secondary Standard. Certain rights like the right to free medical treatment and the right to bear small arms have been included in the list of fundamental rights. Provisions of article 22 which guarantee protection against arrest and detention in certain cases have been misused so far. Hence, certain safeguards for the liberty of citizens have been provided for.".

These are the objects of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

I shall first deal with clauses 2 and 5 of the Bill. Amendment to article 19 is being proposed in clause 2 for the purpose of conferring upon the State the power to amend and prescribe the ceiling on the ownership of all classes of property and also for the purpose of protecting the right of the citizens to acquire and dispose of property within the prescribed ceiling. So, the object of this proposal would be clearly understood when it is read along with the amendment which has been proposed to article 31. Articles 31 and 19 must be read together, because they are interrelated. That has been stated in clause 5 of this amending Bill. Both these are interrelated. We do not favour concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals. We want all means of production to be owned by the State gradually. We want monopolies to be taken over by the State without delay, immediate nationalisation of key industries and giant enterprises. At the same time, we want to protect the rights of owners of small and medium size personal properties and also private enterprises against the encroachment by the high-handed and power-crazy bureaucracy.

We say this because under the existing system, more particularly under the present system, whatever power is assumed by the Government is bound to be used against the smaller people and in the interest of the bigger ones. The existing cl. 1 of art. 31 says that no person shall be depriv-

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ed of his property save by the authority of law Cl 2 says

> "No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given, and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate'

Thus the intention of the existing clause 1 is to afford protection against executive encroachment such as confiscation or seizure and the like, but not against legislative expropriation This right has been declared in a negative form Cl 2 of art 31 confers upon the State power to make laws for compulsory acquisition or requisition of property of citizens for a public purpose and upon payment of an amount which may not be adequate, that is which may be very much less than the market value Theoretically all these may seem to be very fair and desirable but in practice what happens? That is what we have to see

We know that lands belonging to small cultivators of Haryana the aggregate market value of which exceeded a couple of crores of rupees, were compulsorily acquired for a few lakhs of rupees and were given to a firm called Maruti Ltd, a newly created monopoly concern for a small amount As I have already said, and as everyone knows, laws made are used against the poor for the benefit of the rich So it is necessary to provide in the Constitution that certain types of property belonging to the poor and middle classes within the ceiling prescribed by law, acquired by their savings made out of their income, should be protected by law, and the State shall not acquire the same or requisition the same without paying adequate compensation

That is why art 31 is sought to be amended and amended in such a way that as far as the poor and middle class peasants are concerned, their property should not be taken without adequate compensation

The reasons for my proposing these amendments have already been stated Now I want to point out the constitutional justification also The second proviso to art 31A which was inserted by the 17th amendment in 1964 reads as follows

> "Provided further that where any law makes any provision for the acquisition by the State of any estate and where any land comprised therein is held by any person under his personal cultivation it shall not be lawful for the State to acquire any portion of such land as is within the ceiling limit applicable to him under any law for the time being in force or any building or structure standing thereon or appurtenant thereto unless the law relating to the acquisition of such land building or structure provides for payment of compensation at a rate which shall not be less than the market value thereof"

This is the change I want to make The reasons are obvious Although in practice it is ignored the idea was to protect the land of small cultivators and to provide for paying compensation at the market value in case of compulsory acquisition There is no reason why the same provision should not be made in the case of other small owners for protecting them from legislative as well as executive encroachment The amendments proposed by me are in conformity with the principle embodied in the second proviso to art 31A and I expect that the same would be accepted by all When there is one principle, some legislative amendment must also be there so that as far the

small owners are concerned their property also must not be acquired or requisitioned without adequate compensation. That is the purpose why I have brought these amendments.

Clause (3) of article 31 imposes a disability on the State legislatures. If a measure is otherwise within the legislature and if the subject is one which can otherwise be dealt with by the State legislatures, I do not see any reason why they should be subjected to the control of the Union Council of Ministers. The assent of the President really means the assent of the Union Cabinet.

Then I come to clause 6 of my Bill. It seeks to omit the first proviso to clause 1 of article 31A in which I have desired to remove a similar disability imposed on the State Legislatures. It is said that the President's assent must be there. So, in the State Legislature also, this disability must be removed.

Coming to clause 3 of the Bill, I say that socialism and social justice are not one-way traffic. There must be reciprocity. The State ownership of the means of production is good if the right of employment and unemployment benefits are given. But then if these basic necessities are not provided by the State, there will be State capitalism; that is, bureaucratic capitalism and a new privileged class and a more ruthless exploitation and capitalism will come into existence. This is why the amendments proposed in sub-clauses (i) to (vi) of clause 3 of my Bill are necessary. It can be done by adding a new article, number 19A, as proposed by me in clause 3 of my Bill. In clause 3 of my Bill I have said that the right is given; but it is only the right that is given. But as far as the benefits are concerned, there is nothing in the Constitution. Here, it is said: "to work and to a living wage after attaining the age of 16 years." The question is, as far as living wage is concerned, if it is not there, what happens? We see everything strikes and troubles, because, as far as the agricultural labourer in some parts of the country is concerned, he gets only eight annas or 12 annas or at the most one rupee a day. So, not only work must be guaranteed but there must be a living wage.

Then, "to have free education up to Higher Secondary stage." Then, "to have State asistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness an disablement." Then, "to free medical treatment." Then, "to have equal pay for equal work." Even today, in some industries as well as in agriculture, as far as the males and females are concerned, though they are doing the same work for the same period of time, there is disparity, and the wages of the males and females are diffierent; though they are doing the same work and are working for the same hours, there is no equal pay for equal work in some of the industries as well as in agriculture.

Then, "to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age." Then, "to bear small arms." Why I have said that "to bear small arms" is because, while the hooligans possess arms the peaceful, law-abiding citizens are at the mercy of the hooligans. The peaceful citizens have no arms. Kirpans are given to the Sikhs, and I think there is no harm, and there has been no harm till now because every Sikh has a kirpan. No harm has been caused by that. It is not difficult for an intending law-breaker to collect arms. If every citizen is armed he could be protected against the hooligans who possess arms. Only a Government which distress the people will object to this amendment. So, I say everyone must be allowed to have arms so that those who have no arms will not suffer. They are people who collect the arms and fight with them. But others who obey the Constitution do not have the arms because it is against the Constitution to possess arms. It is a crime. What

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happens, therefore, is that they are attaccked by others, because they are law-abiding citizens and they obey the Constitution and the law So, it is better that everybody is allowed to bear small arms

Clause 4 in my Bill deals with article 24 Preventive detention and democracy cannot go together Some provisions in article 22 were described as black acts by several freedom fighters during the British Raj In my amendment I have said that article 22 should be so amended that the P D Act may be made applicable only to enemy aliens and not to Indian citizens There are other provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws for taking prevention action when the need arises when the Government officers think that a crime is to be committed for instance there are sections 151 and 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code

In a judgement by the Supreme Court Justice Mahajan said that in no civilised country in the world was there an Act called Preventive Detention Act which took away the right of the individual like this without giving him an oportiunity It was in my case, Gopalan *versus* the State of Madras, and it was a dissenting judgement in which he had made this specific observation

If we take the history of the P D Act we can see that it was always used against political opponents, it was often misused Innocent people were arrested We were discussing the P.D Act last time and we heard an incident that happened in Punjab which clearly showed how it was misused The Police were given a list of people who were to be taken into custody under P.D Act and there was one Bhachan Singh in that list The Police rounded up one Bhachan Singh and he was detained. After three months the Police again came to the jail and said to the Jail Superintendent; we have found the real Bhachan Singh, the man who had been detained is not the wanted person nor is he the person against whom the detention order was passed and so please release that Bhachan Singh and take this Bhachan Singh instead He replied we have already taken a man and you can release that man, but we cannot take him instead of that man It is not a question whether a person committed any crime or he is about to commit a crime If the officer feels that there is a design to commit crime he can do that Who decides the design? It is the Police officer When I look at the moustache of the Police officer, he can very well say that I have a design to commit an offence and so he may say that I should be detained This is against the spirit of democracy The Constitution must be changed in such a way that the P D Act may not be misused It should not be used to curtail the privilege of a man even for one hour Curtailing the privilege of even a single person is certainly bad and that should not be done So, this is the object It is very simple One thing is in summary the property of the small owners and middle people should not be taken away unless they are given ample compensation and as far as others are concerned it may be taken and a small compensation in some cases may be given

The next thing is very important when we are talking of socialism and when we say about the fundamental right But what is to-day in the country? Unemployed people are agitated. They say, give us work If you cannot give work (we want to live), some subsistance allowance should be given In other countries, there is unemployment dole. So, if you are not able to provide job, till you are able to provide some job, unemployment dole must be given. How to make money, how to get money, is another question. A man after 16 years of age—educated, uneducated those people who are able physically to work, they must be given work. If they cannot be given work, then

they must be given some subsistence allowance. Or, what will they do? You do not allow them to die because comm.tting suicide is a crime. So, you cannot die. And you cannot live too. The law says you cannot die and also you cannot live because there is nothing to live, there is no work. Fundamental Right under Article 19 is there but 19A also comes. It is guaranteed that the man who is unemployed, till he gets employment, he gets something and he also gets free medical treatment also. An unemployed man, how can he get some medical treatment? He will also have disease. If he has no free medical treatment, what will he do. Unemployed man has got sons. For the education of his children, what will he do? So in this country where unemployment is increasing, at least till we are able to change the present form of society, at least these things should be done.

Equal pay for equal work was there. That is the slogan. But as far as the slogan is concerned, it is not implemented. So, it must be implemented. That is why I have said 19A—all citizens have got the right to work and till they get work, they must have the right to get unemployment dole so that they may live, not that they may become happy, they may not starve, so this change—19A.

Exercise of franchise on attaining 18 years of age—agitation has begun in many States of India and also the Government has said that they will consider 18 years of age. They say that is a time when they can decide, when they can think so this franchise must be there for those who have attained 18 years of age.

These are the three amendments that I want to bring. These are very simple amendments and I think I will have the support of all Members including the Members of the Ruling Party. I request all Members to support these amendments. With these words, I move.

MR. DEPTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B. R. Shukla.

SHRI B. R SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while agreeing substantially with the objects and principles which have motivated the hon'ble mover to bring this Bill before this House, I am afraid to oppose it on other grounds

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TEWARI; *in the Chair*].

So far the Bill deals—firstly with the right to property within certain limits, secondly, its protection from the arbitrary action of the Executive and thirdly its opposition by the State under certain circumstances. Our Indian Constitution is already a very complicated document and the interpretation of the various provisions dealing with the fundamental rights relating to holding of property has been differently made by several benches of the Supreme Court. Only recently this august House adopted the 24th, 25th and 26th Amendments to the Constitution. Amendments have also been made in articles 13, 31 and 368. These amendments are under a process of judicial determination before the Supreme Court. These simple amendments which were practically noncontroversial before this House have taken more than 2 months for the judges to decide.

My submiss.on is that the proposed amendments to articles 19, 31 and 38 are already covered by the existing provisions of the Constitution. For example, it is provided in the Constitution itself that every citizen has a right to hold, acquire and dispose of property. There is another provision in the Constitution itself that no person shall be deprived of

[Shri B R Shukla]

his property except by authority of law which provides for payment of compensation or for the determination of compensation and also for a public purpose Three conditions must exist for acquisition of property Firstly, no man can be deprived of his property merely by an executive action So, the fear expressed by the hon mover that the small property holders should be protected from the arbitrary action of the executive is already covered Then, it should be for a public purpose It means the representatives of the country sitting in the legislature are convinced that such legislation should be passed for the acquisition of property Thirdly, there should be compensation The mover wants that there should be a provision for payment of compensation only with respect to holders of property which is petty and small So far as big monopolists are concerned there should not be any provision for payment of compensation I submit the law is quite elastic and comprehensive on this point also, because it is laid down in article 31 itself that the quantum of compensation shall not be justiciable The courts are precluded from examining the quantum of compensation This has been interpreted to mean that where the compensation is wholly illusory and only a colourable exercise of the legislative power it shall be struck down as wholly unconstitutional On the other hand, if any party who is sought to be deprived of his property insists that there should be a full compensation, meaning money equivalent at the market rate that is also ruled out by this article

So, we have got two things, that the compensation must be provided and that the adequacy of compensation according to the market rate can also not be insisted upon Therefore, there is ample provision for meeting both the objectives which are sought to be achieved through the provisions of this Bill If this Bill is accepted by the House, then probably it will meet the same fate as the settled law was upset in the Golak Nath's case where the Bench decided in the Golak Nath's case that no property can be acquired. Therefore, the Government was forced to bring a legislation by which the uncomfortable position which developed in the country could be set at rest

The fact of the matter is that various zamindaris and jagirdaris were abolished and they were taken over by the State by passing the Abolition of Zamindari Acts in various States, in Uttar Pradesh in Bihar, etc In that judgment Justice Subba Rao held that Shankari Prasad's case had held the field long enough and that all the acquisitions of all the zamindaris previously under various legislations passed by the State Legislatures were not in accordance with the constitutional provisions and therefore they ruled that on the ground of prospective over ruling no acquisition of property shall be valid So this was a judgment which was at variance with the previous judgment In order to set the controversy at rest, the legislation was passed that the Parliament was fully competent to enact a legislation for the acquisition of property making a provision for compensation and that such a provision of law shall not be inconsistent with the fundamental rights and that it shall not be a law within the meaning of article 13

So, my submission is that all these points are fully covered by the existing provisions of the Constitution as modified by the Twenty-Fourth, Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Sixth Constitution amendments which the Parliament has passed

17 hrs.

Now, so far as the amendment to article 19A is concerned, that all citizens shall have the right to work and to a living wage after attaining the age of 16 years, as I have already said, the objectives are very good.

But the question is: Should we pass a law which would be merely a dead-letter on the statute book and which would make the position ridiculous one? In the Directive Principles contained in the Constitution, it has been provided that there should be free and compulsory primary education. It is a matter beyond controversy that the objectives laid down in the Directive Principles have not been achieved even after a lapse of 25 years. If we have failed in providing education even at the primary stage, do you want that there should be a provision for education upto High School and that it should be contained not in the Directive Principles of the Constitution but in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights? What are Fundamental Rights? If any provision is contained as part of Fundamental Rights, it means that an appropriate writ can be issue and can be claimed in High Court and Supreme Court. Now what would be consequence if, supposing, a person has not been able to get education upto High School because the State has not made a provision for that? Should the parent of that child go to the High Court and Supreme Court and say that his Fundamental Right to free education upto High School has not been complied with and, therefore, the State should be directed to give him scholarship, hostel facilities and so on? How ridiculous it would be if this were to happen. Of course the objective is very good.

Then I come to "equal pay for equal work.". See the absurdity and hollowness of this, 'equal pay for equal work'. Work and pay are regulated on the basis of contract or on the basis of legislation. So far as factory workers are concerned, so far as mill workers are concerned, so far as employees of the Government are concerned, they are regulated by rules made under certain legislation. and if any law makes any distinction in pay for equal work, it shall be struck down as unconstitutional. So far as contract labour is concerned, your domestic servant does not get the same pay which my domestic servant gets So, putting a provision in such a general and wide form would be simply ridiculous.

AN HON. MEMBER: Socialist society.

SHRI B R. SHUKLA: Socialist society does not mean that it is something airy or vague or it is something nebulous. It must have a correlation with the existing realities prevailing in a particular country. My hon. friend may talk about it, but perchance—it will not, of course, come in the near future—if he is saddled with the responsibility of governing the country, probably he will be the first person to scrap many of the provisions relating to the Welfare State which are contained now in the Constitution.

As regards doing away with the Preventive Detention provision of the Constitution, my submission is that any law of the land relating to the punishment of an offender is not equal to the occasion if it does not provide for detention of persons who believe in subversive activities and disturbance of public tranquility and law and order and against whom witnesses are not coming forward—if, for instance, railway wagons are burnt in a mass frenzy and people are not coming forward as witnesses Government is naturally concerned that such persons should be kept under detention. behind the prison bars. There are various safeguards laid down in the Preventive Detention law itself. For example, we have passed the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. There are ample safeguards against misuse of power, against the erratic action of the executive You know that the cult of bomb and violence practised under the coalition Government in which the Marxists had a very large share..

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My submission is this,

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

Ganesh Ghosh, a former Member of this House took part in Chittagong armoury raid case in 1930. But he was arrested under the P. D. Act in 1953, in which the ground of detention was that he had taken part in Chittagong armoury case. They thought they were ample reasons to believe that he should be arrested and detained—this was the order of the authorities..

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: This is no point of order; only unwarranted *interruption*.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): It is no point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order.

Mr. Shukla, please conclude.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Sir, those who still have pinned their faith thinking that revolution would come out of the barrel of the gun can be dealt with effectively only by retaining in the statute-book a provision for preventive detention Security was brought about in that State only because of the judicious use of the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. My submission is that all these provisions are uncalled for, they are unnecessary, because some of them are already contained in the Constitution and their addition to the Constitution will make our Constitution cumbersome and would only lead to legal and constitutional difficulties. Thank you.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I just want to quote a few sentences from the Judgment, because this is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got a right of reply. At that time you may kindly say that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want to put it correctly, because words may not be misused. So, I want to quote the judgment itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got right of reply. At that time you can quote that.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Before that so many of our hon. Members would speak, would offer their points of view. This is what the Supreme Court Judge has said. I quote his very word....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now....

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Sir, this is just 10 sentences only.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. Please quote it at the time of your reply.

Now, Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : यह जो बिल गोपालन जी ने रखा है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। अभी हमारे सूबे के बहुत प्रामिनेंट वकील श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल जी बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह कानून फीजिबल नहीं है इस से बहुत सी कठिनाइयां और बाधायें पैदा होंगी। मैं समझता हूं कि वकीलों का काम ही कनफ्यूशन क्रियेट करना है। सीधी सी बात को उलटी दिशा देना ही इनका काम है। इनका काम ही बहस करना होता है। इस बहस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकीलों के पास करने के लिए वह छोड़ देते तो अच्छा था।

हमारे देश में चेतना आ रही है। इस में कहा गया है कि 19वीं धारा को बदल दिया जाए और 19ए वह इस में रखना चाहते हैं ताकि सोलह बरस की आयु के हर व्यक्ति के लिए लिविंग वेज की व्यवस्था हो सके। लिविंग वेज की जगह में नीड बेस्ड वेज रखना चाहता हूं। जैसी चेतना पैदा हो रही है और जैसी अवस्था है उस में मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में अवश्य हो जानी चाहिए।

उन्होंने यह भी चाहा कि ग्यारहवी कक्षा तक हर किसी के वास्ते शिक्षा की मुफ्त व्यवस्था हो । लेकिन हम प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की पूरी व्यवस्था भी नही कर पाए है तो ग्यारहवी कक्षा तक की शिक्षा की बात करना बेवकूफी की बात ही मालूम पडती है । इस मे आप फेल हुए है । आप काम नही कर सके हैं । इस म दोष आप का है । दुनिया के देशो मे तालीम के लिए पैसा नही लिया जाता है । हमने भी कहा है कि हम समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था की रचना करना चाहते है । लेकिन हमारे देश मे तालीम के लिए पैसा लिया जाता है । पैसे ही हमारे देश मे तालीम की व्यवस्था कम है । लोगो के पास पैसे का अभाव है । एक तरफ हम समाजवाद की बात करते है । और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश मे पैसे वालो के लिए अलग स्कूल है और गरीबो के लिए अलग । पैसे वाले लोग अपने लडको को अच्छी से अच्छी और ऊची से ऊची तालीम दिलाते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हजारो वे लडके है जो पैसे के अभाव के कारण शिक्षा प्राप्त नही कर पाते है । यह बडी दुखद स्थिति है । मैं समझता हू कि जो प्राविजनज किया गया है कि हायर सैकडरी स्टेज तक लडका के लिए मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए । मैं समझता हू कि इसको मत्री महोदय को मान लेना चाहिये । करना तो उनका कुछ भी नही है चाहे माने या न माने । प्राइमरी स्कूल स्टेज तक तो ये फ्री नही कर सके है और इसको भी अगर मान लिया जाए तो इसको भी नही किया जाएगा । उसूली रूप से कम से कम आप इसको मान ही सकते है । कोई दूसरा आएगा तो वह इसको कर देगा ।

समान काम के लिए समान वेतन की माग बडी पुरानी माग है । आज इस माग को ले कर आन्दोलन भी हो रहा है । एक ही तरह के काम करने वाले को एक जगह एक मनलवाह मिलती है और दूसरी जगह दूसरी मिलती है । इस के कारण मे भी असन्तोष फैलता है । मैं समझता हूं कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन की बात को सविधान मे स्थान देने मे हमे कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए ।

एक मैम्बर के प्रश्न के उत्तर मे मत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि अठारह बरस तक के लोगो को वोट देने का अधिकार हो इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । मैं समझता हू कि इसको भी सरकार को मानने मे कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए । जिन को इलैक्शन लडने का तजुर्बा है उनको पता है कि दस साल के बारह साल के लडको को वोटर बना दिया जाता है उनका नाम वोटर लिस्ट मे आ जाता है और वे जब वोट देने जाते है तो प्रिजाडिंग अफसर कहता है—कि मुझे वोटर की उम्र डिसाइड करने का हक नही है, उनका नाम वोटर लिस्ट मे है इसलिए वह वोट देगा । इस वास्ते इस को अठारह बरस वाली बात को मान लेने मे कोई आपत्ति नही होनी चाहिये ।

हथियारो के बारे मे उन्होने यह लिखा है कि हमारे देश में हथियार उनको मिलते है जो शक्तिशाली है, बन्दूक तथा आज उन्ही के पास है जो शक्तिशाली है लेकिन जो अनडिफैंडिड पापूलेशन है जो अपनी रक्षा आप नही कर सकती है उसके पास नही है । उसके लिए हथियारो की व्यवस्था कोई नही है । इसको मानने मे भी मत्री महोदय को कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए ।

प्रिवेंटिव डिटैंशन एक्ट को आपको वापिस ले लेना चाहिये । यह हमारे सविधान के खिलाफ है और इसके वास्ते जरूरी हो तो सविधान मे आप परिवर्तन भी कर सकते है । कारण यह है कि आदमी का न्याय अधूरा है । आप तो जानते ही है कि जैसी पुलिस है और जैसी व्यवस्था है उस से न्याय की आशा नही की जा सकती है । जिन का विश्वास इस मे है कि बदूक की नलियो से आजादी मिलती है उनका कानून

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

भी कुछ नही कर सकता है । वे कानून से डरते नही है । वे जानते है कि कानून से कैसे बचा जा सकता है । वे अपने बचाव की व्यवस्था कर लेते है सिवाय उन लोगो के जो राजनीतिक दुश्मनी का शिकार होते है। उनको ही जेलो मे डाला जाता है। सविधान मे यह कहा गया है कि हर आदमी को अपनी डिफेंस का पूरा मौका दिया जाएगा । क्रिमिनल्ज चोर बदमाश डाकू आदि जो होते है उनको भी इसका मौका दिया जाता है लेकिन राजनीतिक विरोधियो को यह मौका नही मिलता है कि वे अपनी सफाई दे सके । प्रिवैंटिव डिटैंशन मे कही कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नही है । अगर ही एम क्नविक्ट हो जाता है तो उसको डिटेन कर लिया जाता है और उसको जेल मे डाल दिया जाता है । यह चीज सविधान की भावना के बिल्कुल विपरीत जाती है ।

प्रापर्टी के राइट का भी सवाल है । इसको ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे बहस चल रही है । पूरा दगल छिडा हुआ है । दो महीने उसको छिड हुए हो गए है। और दो महीने इस मे लग जाएगे । प्रापर्टी के साथ मार्क्स और लैनिन के नाम को जोडा जाता है और बताया जाता है कि उनका क्या कहना था कि जिस सम्पत्ति कैसे आती है धन कहा से आता है । मै व्यास जी ने जो कहा था उसको आप को सुनाना चाहता हू । हिन्दू धर्म को तो आप मानते हैं । व्यास जी ने कहा था

न छित्वा परमर्माणि
न कृत्वा कर्म दुष्कृतम्
न हत्वा सत्स्यघातिव
प्राप्नोति महतीश्रीम् ।

बिना दूसरो का हृदय छेदे, बिना मछली की भाति हिंसा किए बडी सम्पत्ति प्राप्त नही हो सकती । बडी सम्पत्ति रखने वालो के लिए अगर सविधान मे कुछ सशोधन किया जाता है तो इस मे कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए ।

मै अनुरोध करता हू कि बिना विलम्ब किए हुए इन सारे सशोधनो का अगर आप हो सके तो इनको भाषा को बदल कर अगीकार कर लें। मुझे आशा है कि आप हमारी बातो पर गौर विचार करेंगे और इन सशोधनो को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) A very thoughtful Bill has been brought forward by Shri A K Gopalan What I feel in regard to his very thoughtful discourse on property is that we have to make a distinction between the right to property which has been assured in article 31 and 31A of our Constitution and the right to livelihood It is too late in the day to question the wisdom of the Constitution framers But in the Constitution while providing for certain protections we have tried to give protection to the right to property which as my hon friend Shri B R Shukla has said just now has now been substantially circumscribed but in our Constitution we have not given the right to livelihood

I would make a distinction here by quoting a specific instance In article 31A it has been very clearly laid down that no property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose Public purpose is a very substantial clause in this article But sometimes we see instances where there is a travesty of this phrase public purpose

For the purpose of diversion I shall quote a single instance here which cannot be compared with other instances In the State of Mysore for a private firm belonging to one of the monopoly houses private property of small peasants to the extent of 2500 acres that is private property of small peasants most of whom are Harijans or other backward classes is being acquired not directly by the monopoly house but by a diabolical—if I may use that harsh word—organisation set up by the ex-Government of Mysore called the Mysore Industrial Areas

Development Corporation. This corporation is supposed to provide land for the purpose of industrial development. This land for the purpose of industrial development is not for the purpose of setting up of a factory or factory primises or quarters of the staff working there, but this corporation is today trying to acquire paddy land belonging to cultivators numbering about 12,500 people and this paddy land on which the livelihood of these small peasants and these poor people used to depend is to be converted into salt land for the production of raw materials for caustic soda or soda ash plant. Here, legally speaking, nobody is wrong I do not blame the present Government of Mysore for this, because this has been a legacy of the past and the former Government of Mysore is not existing The Government of Mysore has been a party to acquiring the land, and they are doing what is called legally as a perfect crime, and it is a crime against the common people These people are not in a position to go to the judiciary which is having its own costs involved in trying to dispense justice In the circumstances I feel that while we may not do the hair-splitting on the question of property, which as my hon. friend Shri B. R. Shukla has just now said, has been adequately entailed, there is need for us to see that property means the livelihood of a person....

MR. CHAIRMAN. Now, the hon Member should try to conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have hardly started my speech...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only 2 hours have been allotted for this Bill. If the hon. Member is going to take more time, I do not think that we shall be able to finish this Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is my submission that some of the facts are unpleasant....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may take one or two more minutes and then finish.

SHRI B. V NAIK: Thank you, Sir, for this.

In regard to the other provisions that have been made, I would like to ask the Mover, a simple question. As already stated by Shri B. R. Shukla, the cost of free compulsory primary education, as was mentioned by the ex-Minister of Education, is of the order of Rs. 800—900 crores. I also made a proposal to the Ministry of Social Welfare at the Centre regarding the provision of old age pension. Such a pension provided at a minimal cost at the rate of Rs. 30 per month to all beyond the age of 60, numbering 32 million people, like in most of the democratic socialist countries where they spend in terms of hundreds of crores of dollars or equivalent sums, will cost us to the tune of Rs. 900 crores, if not Rs. 1,000 crores. As long as the costs involved in the provision of such disability pension or other allowance are of this magnitude in the system we are living in, I think it is impracticable, but still so long as there is a level of benevolence in a socialist society -it is not that a country will have to reach a particular level of affluence to be able to provide certain benevolent measures, for a poor country like ours we have got poor social reforms and a poor social security system in a country like ours where we are going to provide about Rs 51,650 crores for the next Five Year Plan, an outlay of about Rs. 1,000 crores per annum for the poor, old and disabled, which comes to Rs. 5,000 crores in the course of five years, is a welcome measure and deserves support

Leaving my options open regarding the rest of the suggestions made by Shri Gopalan, I conclude.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on The Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

At the very outset, I would like to point out that this Bill is not only to be welcomed by the entire House but also to be adopted by the House as it is an important progressive measure. Shri Gopalan through this Bill has sought to amend the Article 19 of the Constitution by stating that the people of the country should own property within such limits as may be prescribed by law. Within the legal limits prescribed by the State a citizen of the country is allowed to own property. In this connection, I would like to refer to a document circulated by the Planning Commission last year. It was mentioned in that document that from families owning more than 20 acres of land 440 lakh acres of surplus land could be acquired and distributed to 270 lakhs of landless families. It had also been pointed out in the same document that it was doubtful whether 44 lakh acres of surplus land would have been acquired from these people after implementing the Land Ceiling Acts by the State Governments throughout the country. I would like to know where remaining 400 lakh acres of surplus land have gone. Though zamindari has been abolished throughout the country, I am sure that the rich landlords, who are patronised by the ruling party because it seeks their support in more ways than one, have successfully circumvented the provisions of the ceiling laws and appropriated to themselves and their families all the available surplus land. Without the connivance of the ruling party it would not be so easy for them to evade the law. I would like to know how many such people are in the ruling party itself.

I would refer to another important point. During the past eight years the number of wealth-tax assessees has gone up from 30,800 to 1,20,,000 But, during the same period, the wealth tax collected from them has gone up from Rs. 8.26 crores to 15.62 crores only. When the number of assessees has gone up by four times, how could it happen that the tax collected from them has gone up by only two times? This shows that there is something basically wrong either with the law or with its implementation. The Government should examine what is wrong and how it has happened that the collection of wealth tax has not kept up with the increase in the number of assessees.

From what I have stated above, it is clear that the affluent sections of our society are able to exploit the loopholes in the law and enrich themselves at the cost of the common people. I make bold to say that this has prompted Shri Gopalan to propose the insertion of a new article to Article 19 which would give to all the citizens of our country the fundamental right to work and to a living wage after attaining the age of 16 years, to have free education upto the Higher Ssecondary standard, to have State assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, to free medical treatment, and to have equal pay for equal work. I want to know what is wrong in asking that the basic requirements of the people should become the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

It may be that the Congress Party continues to rule the country for some more decades. If the Congress Government cannot create sufficient job opportunities for the growing number of young men attaining the age of 16, I feel it will be better if the Government through legislation and other means prevent child-birth in the country. I doubt very much whether the Government will ever be able to ensure work to all the young men attaining the age of 16. In these circumstances, it is imperative that the right to work becomes a fundamental right in the Constitution.

Though it is specifically stipulated in the Directive Principles of State policy that education will be free and compulsory upto the age of 14, even

after two decades of independence it remains a long cherished dream. I wonder what is going to be the future of our country when young people without education take to roads. How can they think of becoming useful citizens of the nation, when they are denied the basic right of education? What is the use of such a Government? I do not know how many more years the Government will take to declare that within a set period the basic requirements of the common people will be met. The Government frequently talk about the completion of four Five Year Plans and they are also working on the details of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the Fourth Five Year Plan period, a new slogan of GARIBI HATAO has become the main plank of the ruling party. By merely proclaiming GARIBI HATAO, the Government are not going eradicate poverty. While 'HATAO' remains an empty word, poverty in the country is merrily perpetuated. It seems to be difficult for the Government even to frame a time-bound programme for eradicating poverty in the country.

If I refer to the achievement of Tamil Nadu Government in the field of education, the Members opposite may fret and fume in jeolousy. But the fact of achievement remains, that there is free education upto P.U.C. level in Tamil Nadu which is ruled by my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. In the other States where the Congress Party is in power, education is not free upto the higher secondary stage. I think the Congress Governments in other States cannot and will not emulate the example of the only Opposition Party that is in power in Tamil Nadu. I do not understand why there should be an Education Ministry in the Centre which does not hesitate to squander crores of rupees on education when it cannot ensure free education upto higher secondary stage in all the States where the Congress Party is in power. It is inexplicable to me why the Education Minister in the Centre is not advising his own counterparts belonging to the ruling party in the States for making education free upto higher secondary stage.

The ruling party in the Centre swears by the name of Socialism. If it could not establish an egalitarian society in the country, I think it should derive inspiration from its new found ally, the C.P.I. For 25 years the ruling party is talking about socialism and I do not know for how many years more it will continue to profess their love for socialism without taking any concrete steps to achieving the objective. I was a Congress Party member for 30 long years. I was for ten years a Congress M.L.A. in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. I had the opportunity of working as the District Congress Committee President and I was also a Member of the Working Committee of the Pradesh Congress. I know fully well how the Congress Party used to work. During the Elections, the Congress Party would not bat its eye-lids in making tall promises to be flouted after winning the Elections. The Congress Party had no compunction in practising deception on the gullible people of our country. I was also unfortunately a party to such frauds on the people when I was a Member of the Congress Party.

25 years after our independence and after celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence, it is strange that a National Programme for Minimum Needs with an outlay of Rs. 3300 crores has been incorporated in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan. What the ruling party could not achieve in two and half decades they want to achieve in five years! This itself is a clear indication that the ruling party had been deceiving the people of our country for more than 25 years. When one looks at the multitude of problems being faced by the peopel of country, this National Programme for Minimum Needs will also be a drop in the ocean. When the Government talk about implementing this programme in five years. it is just like a lame man

[Shri J Matha Gowder]

desiring the honey from the top of a tree I would like to warn that it is not wise to deceive the people too long The Government should do something constructive to mitigate the miseries of the people

The Government may not like to extend its support to the Constitution Amendment Bill of Shri A K Gopalan as he happens to belong to the Communist Party not liked by the ruling party But, the Government can pay need to the advice of the Member of the Communist Party with whom they have fraternal relations The ruling party should not hesitate to accept the Amendment of Shri A K Gopalan and make the basic requirements of the people their fundamental rights

Before I conclude, I would refer to the provision in this amending Bill regarding the right to bear small arms In the interest of the defence of the country, the people should have the right to own small arms During last session of this House, when Shri Samanta brought forward a Private Member's Bill regarding training of people in the handling of small arms I pointed out the essential necessity for the training of the entire population of the country in the use of small arms so that in times of emergency the whole population can stand as one man to defend the freedom of the country As at present, the people with resources, I mean the richer sections of our society manipulate to get licences and other facilities to possess arms and also get trained in Clubs and such other associations of affluent sections But the poor villagers tremble at the very sight of an arm. There is no question of their getting training in the handling of arms in exclusive clubs The Government need not be afraid that giving right to bear arms will lead to dangerous situations, as it has happened now in Andhra Pradesh It is good to remove the inherent fear among the common people in the matter of handling arms They are the second-line defence of our country in emergencies and they must be trained in the handling of arms That would be possible only when they have the right to possess arms I request that the Government should not hesitate to make this also a fundamental right

With these words, I wholeheartedly support on behalf of my Party, the D M K, the Constitution Amendment Bill of Shri A K Gopalan

श्री रामसहाय पाण्डेय (राजनदगाव) सभापति जी गोपालन जी ने जो बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया उस में संविधान में संशोधन करने का प्रावधान है। कुछ बातें तो इस में बहुत अच्छी हैं जिन के लिये हम पहले से ही प्रयास कर रहे है और यह हमारा दायित्व है कि हम इस ओर आगे बढ़ और इस दायित्व के पालन में सफल हों। लेकिन जहां तक किसी भी राष्ट्र के इतिहास का प्रश्न देश की समीक्षा करते समय एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जैसे जैसे साधन उपलब्ध होंगे जैसे जैसे साधन एकत्रित होंगे—हम उन प्रयासों में अवश्य सफल होंगे। किसी भी स्वराज्य का, गणतन्त्र का अर्थ क्या है? स्वराज्य का अर्थ, गणतन्त्र का अर्थ, लोकतंत्र का अर्थ गांधी जी की परिकल्पना के अनुसार हम समाज के अन्तिम व्यक्ति तक आर्थिक दृष्टि से समृद्धि को लेकर, रोशनी को लेकर चिराग को लेकर पहुंचना चाहते हैं। वह चिराग जनसंघ का नहीं होगा, वह विकास का चिराग होगा—इस में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे बच्चे निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करें—यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस में किसी भी प्रकार का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। जहां तक शिक्षा का प्रश्न है, जहां तक आप की इस धारणा की मान्यता का सम्बन्ध है, हम आप के साथ हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि हायर सैकण्ड्री स्टैण्डर्ड तक मुफ्त

शिक्षा हो, हम भी इस बात से सहमत है और मैं समझता हू कि हमारी सरकार भी बहुत गम्भीरता से इस सवाल पर विचार कर रही है कि उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय की शिक्षा नि शुल्क होनी चाहिये । हमारा इस मे कोई मतभेद नही है ।

आप ने कहा है कि मैडिकल ट्रीटमेन्ट फ्री हो—हम भी यही चाहते है कि हमारी सोसायटी का पैटर्न ऐसा हो, हमारी सामर्थ्य भी ऐसे हो कि देश के किसी भी नागरिक को बीमारी की स्थिति मे किसी भी प्रकार का पैसा न खर्च करना पडे । हम यह भी चाहते है कि समाज मे इक्वलिटी हो समानता हो, वर्ग भेद न हो, एक दूसरे के बीच मे किसी भी प्रकार का अन्तर न हो ।

गोपालन जी ने अपने सशोधन मे यह भी कहा है कि हर 18 वर्ष के नागरिक को बालिग मताधिकार का अधिकार होना चाहिये । इस बात पर भी हमारी सरकार बडी गम्भीरता से सोच रही है कि 18 वर्ष की अवस्था होते ही बालिग मताधिकार दिया जाए और इस का निर्णय भी शीघ्र ही आप के सामने आयेगा ।

लेकिन इस सब के बाद आप कहते है कि यह भी सशोधन किया जाये कि नागरिकों को स्माल-आर्म्स रखने का भी अधिकार हो । यह बात समझ मे नही आई—किस लिये आप उन्हे बन्दूक, तमचा या रिवाल्वर देना चाहते है ।

आप यह भी कहते है कि सविधान मे यह सशोधन किया जाये—आर्टीकल 22, क्लाज 1 तथा 2 मे—डिटेन्शन शब्द को डिलीट कर दिया जाय । जहां तक डिटेन्शन शब्द का ताल्लुक है—हमारे विधान वेत्ताओ ने जब विधान का निर्माण किया—उस समय उन्होंने एक बात सोची कि किसी भी राष्ट्र के जीवन मे ऐसा होना सम्भव है और उन्होने अपनी परिकल्पना के अनुसार यह सोचा और कहा—नो-परसन-शुड-बी-एरेस्टेड-कोई जरूरी नही है कि हम उस को एरेस्ट करें—

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed as soon as may be of the grounds of such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice"

यह फण्डामेन्टल राइट को डिनाई नही करता है लेकिन आप उस को डिलीट कराना चाहते है, सब से बडा खतरा यही पर है । किन कन्डीशन्ज मे उस को डिटेन करेंगे—हमारा विधान कहता है—

No person who for the time being is an enemy alien

अब आप ही बतलाइये—किसी भी राष्ट्र के जीवन मे यह सम्भावना हो सकती है—हमारे राष्ट्र पर आक्रमण हो, जैसा कि कई बार आक्रमण हुआ है—पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया, चीन ने आक्रमण किया, जिस समय हमारे गणतन्त्र पर आक्रमण हो, लोकतन्त्र पर आक्रमण हो, सार्वभौम सत्ता पर आक्रमण हो, तब क्या हम इस शब्द को डिलीट कर के उन को मौका दे कि वे दुश्मन के साथ मिल कर साजिश करे और हमारे गणतन्त्र की ध्वजा को नीचे लाये, दुश्मन की मदद करे । हम चाहते है कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यो आये । श्री गोपालन जी आप ही बतलाइये—आप के विचारो मे क्या किसी राष्ट्र के जीवन मे ऐसी सम्भावना नही होती है ? यह सम्भव है कि जब तक मानव समाज है, जब तक भौगोलिक रेखायें है, जब तक समग्र राष्ट्रों मे बटा हुआ है, तब तक राष्ट्र के जीवन मे इस प्रकार की सम्भावनायें आ सकती है और ऐसे तत्व हो सकते हैं जो दुश्मन से मिल जाये । दुश्मन ऐसे लोगों को खरीदता है, कौन नही जानता जासूसी कार्य

[श्री रामसहाय पांडे]

क्या होता है, कौन नही जानता कि ऐसे लोगो को अपने साथ मिलाकर तमाम जानकारी लेने का षड्यन्त्र रचा जाता है और जब हम इस को विधान में डिलीट कर देंगे तो हम उन को मौका देते हैं, प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से, परोक्ष रूप से उन को उत्साहित करने हैं कि ऐसे असमाजिक तत्व दुश्मन से जा कर मिले और हमारे गणतन्त्र का ध्वस करे, गणतन्त्र पर आच आये ।

गोपालन जी, मैं आप से हृदय से कहता हू—जहा तक आप के सशोधनो मे ऐसे प्रश्न है जैसे स्वास्थ्य—नि शुल्क चिकित्सा नि शुल्क शिक्षा, 18 वर्ष के नागरिक को बालिग मताधिकार—हम आप के साथ है। विधि मत्री जी 18 वर्ष के व्यस्क को बालिग-मताधिकार तो हमे कोई ऐतराज नही है—ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजे हैं जिन मे हम आप से सहमत है । लेकिन जहा तक अन्तिम सशोधन की बात है—ऐसा लगता है कि इन के पीछे कोई न कोई मोटिवेशन है । हम चाहते है कि इस देश मे हरित-क्रान्ति हो लैण्ड रिफार्म्ज हो धरती का बटवारा हो जिस के हाथ मे हल हो उस के हाथ मे धरती हो जिसके हाथ मे धरती हो उस के हाथ मे हल हो—हमारा इन बातो मे आप से सैद्धान्तिक मतभेद नही हो सकता । हम चाहते है कि श्रमजीवी समाज का नेता हो सर्वहारा समाज का नेता हो सब को इक्वेलिटी का दर्जा दिया जाए लेकिन उस को हथियार देने की बात समझ मे नही आती हल देने की बात समझ मे आ सकती है । हम हरित क्रान्ति चाहते है लाल-क्रान्ति नही चाहते है क्योकि हम शान्ति के द्वारा क्रान्ति चाहते है—सामाजिक क्रान्ति, आर्थिक क्रान्ति, धरती की क्रान्ति—हम यह सब करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन छोटे बच्चो को रिवाल्वर नही देना चाहते । गोपालन जी यह एक्सपेरिमेन्ट आप कर चुके हैं—आप का शासन, जहा जहा रहा जहा जहा आप का प्रभाव रहा—आप ने वैस्ट बंगाल मे देख लिया वहा भी आपने किया केरल मे भी किया लेकिन उस से क्या सफलता मिली । अन्ततोगत्वा हमारा देश एक शातिप्रिय देश है । बापू का देश है, गाधी जी का देश है, जवाहर लाल का देश है हमारा देश 56—57 करोड शातिप्रिय लोगो का देश है । हथियार न दीजिये हल दीजिये श्रम की पूजा होनी चाहिए गोली और तमचा दे कर हमारे बच्चो को विद्रोह और विप्लव के रास्ते पर न भेजिये ।

अभी मरजू पाण्डेय जी ने कहा कि आप इस को मान लीजिय चाहे कीजिये या न कीजिय । यह काम हमारा नही है । हम जिस को कहते है उस को करने का प्रयास करते है । हम जानते है कि बहुत सारे काम जिन को हम कमिट करते है नही हो पाते है लेकिन जिन कामो को हम ने अपने हाथ म लिया हम उन की तरफ आगे बढ रहे है और बढते जायेंगे हरित क्रान्ति की तरफ हम तेजी से आगे बढना चाहते है । इस काम मे हम आप का सहयोग चाहते है—इन शब्दो के साथ मे इन सशोधनो का विरोध करता हू ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी श्री गोपालन जी ने जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा है इस की बहुत सी बातो का मै समर्थन करता हू । वास्तव मे यह बिल जो समाजवाद की बात करने वाली सरकार है, जो देश से शीघ्र गरीबी हटाने की बात करती है—उस की तरफ से आना चाहिये था । परन्तु पता नही यह सरकार क्यो इस बिल को नही लाना चाहती और मुझे सन्देह है—सभापति जी—आज भी यह सरकार इस बिल को स्वीकार करने मे राजी होगी ।

आज यह बात कही जाती है—आम लोगो मे इस बात की चर्चा है कि प्रत्येक

व्यक्ति को मजदूरी पाने का हक है रोटी हासिल करने का हक है—लेकिन आज तक सरकार ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई और आने वाले वर्षों में ऐसा लगाना है कि यह सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था कभी नही कर सकेगी ।

17.45 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*].

इनके आपस का झगड़ा इतना है और आपस में यह इतना उलझे हुए है कि इस प्रकार की बातों पर विचार करने का समय ही इनके पास नही है । अभी पाडे जी यहा पर बोल रहे थे कि शस्त्र की शिक्षा मत दीजिए, लोग उनको खरीद लेंगे शत्रु देश लोगो को खरीद लेंगे .....

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैंने यह नही कहा था । इनको जो बन्द कर दिया जाता है उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शस्त्र की शिक्षा के बारे में आपने कहा है ।(*व्यवधान*)

मैं कहने जा रहा था कि पाडे जी ने यह बात कही कि अगर शस्त्र की बात कही जायेगी तो लोग उनको खरीदेगे और हमारे देश के खिलाफ उनका उपयोग करेंगे । अगर गरीब देश की बात करते है तो जरा पांडे जी अपने को खुद देखें ।**

(*व्यवधान*) ...

इसमें कहा गया है कि 16 वर्ष के बालिग को नौजवान को काम-काज मिलना चाहिए उसको पेट भर भोजन मिलना चाहिए—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है और इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । माननीय विधि मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हुए है मैं समझता हूं वे इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे . .

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): On a point of order. Something very objectionable has gone on record. It is neither in good taste nor proper that in the House any hon. Member should use such words as** against another hon. Member. It should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and if there are such objectionable remarks, they will be expunged.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, आज भी देश मे बहुत से ऐसे बच्चे है जो बिना शिक्षा के रह जाते है मा-बाप की इच्छा होती है कि उनको पढ़ायें लेकिन पढ़ाने के लिए उनके पास धन नही होता है । वे उनको स्कूल भेज नही सकते है । पाडे जी ने कहा कि काफी राज्यो में मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है लेकिन किन किन राज्यो मे ऐसी व्यवस्था चल रही है मुफ्त शिक्षा की ? केवल तमिलनाड़ मे ऐसी प्रथा है जहा कि आपके दल की सरकार नही है । वहा पर डी०एम०के०की सरकार है । किसी भी राज्य मे आपके दल की सरकार ने इस प्रथा को चालू नही किया है ।

जहा तक बूढ़े आदमियो की बात है जो बेरोजगार है आपको पता होगा इस देश मे बहुत से ऐसे लोग है जिनके सन्ताने नही है और यदि सन्ताने है भी तो वह उनके साथ नही है बल्कि वे अपने परिवार लेकर अलग रहते है । . . (*व्यवधान*) . . देहातो मे गरीब लोगो मे इस तरह की बात है कि अपने मा-बाप के साथ लोग नही रहते है । ऐसी परिस्थितियों में मेरा आपके द्वारा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस बात को मानने में हिचकिचाहट नही होनी चाहिए । बूढो को बेरोजगारी का भत्ता दिया जाये इस सवाल को अनेकों बार इस सदन में उठाया गया है लेकिन सरकार की

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

ओर से संतोषजनक उत्तर कभी नहीं मिला और न आगे ही मिलने की कोई आशा है।

जहां तक बीमारी की बात है यह निश्चित बात है कि लोगों का इलाज और देख-रेख ठीक प्रकार से की जाये और सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था कर सकती है। मैं उन लोगों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता जिनके लिए आपने कानून बनाया है कि 58 साल में रिटायर हो जायेंगे वे अपने पास कुछ कमाकर भी रखते हैं लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं देहातों में हरिजन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब जिनके पास कोई पैसा नहीं है। जवानी में उनके बच्चे उनको छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं और किसी प्रकार का कोई सहारा न होने की वजह से जब कभी वे बीमार पड़ते हैं तो केवल भगवान के भरोसे ही रहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए शासन की ओर से मुफ्त इलाज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए—यह जो बात गोपालन जी की ओर से कही गई है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मैं सरकार से आशा करता हूं कि वह इस बात को स्वीकार करेगी।

जहां तक यह बात कही गई है कि छोटे बच्चों को अधिक से अधिक पौष्टिक आहार मिले उनका मुफ्त इलाज हो वे अपनी पढ़ाई करें और उनकी ठीक से देखरेख हो तो उससे मैं पूर्ण रूप से सहमत हूं।

इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन की बात कही गई है। शायद हमारे शुक्ल जी इस बात के लिए आपत्ति कर रहे थे हो सकता है उनका अनुभव हो इस प्रकार का और मेरा भी अनुभव है। इसी महीने की 13 तारीख को महाराष्ट्र के एक जिले में दौरे पर मैं गया था। थाना जिले में रोहत कार्य चलाया जा रहा है। वह एक ब्लाक है, आदिवासी ब्लाक जिसका मैंने निरीक्षण किया। वहां पर काम चल रहा था। जब मैंने रजिस्टर देखा तो आपको यह जानकार आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां जो काम करने वाले थे उनसे रजिस्टर पर लिखवाया जाता था कि मुझे सवा तीन रुपये रोज तनख्वाह दी जाती है लेकिन वास्तव में उनको दो रुपए रोज ही केवल दिए जाते थे। पांडे जी जरा मेरी बात को सुनें कि कांग्रेस शासन की ओर से महाराष्ट्र के थाना जिले में राहत कार्य चल रहा है एक ब्लाक में जहां पर मैंने देखा कि काम करने वालों से सवा तीन रुपए रोज पर साइन करवाए जाते हैं लेकिन केवल दो रुपए रोज ही तनख्वाह दी जाती है। जो बीस साल से छोटे हैं उनको यह कहकर कि तुम बालिग नहीं हो केवल सवा रुपया रोज दिया जाता है लेकिन उनसे काम उतना ही लिया जाता है जितना बाकी लोग करते हैं। (व्यवधान) तो राहत कार्यों के नाम पर समान काम के लिए कैसा वेतन दिया जाता है इस बात का उदाहरण मैं रखना चाहता था।

इसमें एक बात और कही गई है कि मताधिकार 18 साल के बालिग को देना चाहिए मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और न किसी को भी होनी चाहिए। एक बात जरूर है कि सरकार को डर है इस बात का कि यदि उन को मताधिकार दे दिया तो शायद हो सकता है उन नौजवानों के मतों के माध्यम से हमारा पत्ता ही साफ हो जाये। इसीलिए उनको मताधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब 16 साल के बच्चों को वारिस माना जाता है पिता के मरने के बाद और 15 साल की उम्र में उसके बच्चे हो जाते हैं वह अपने परिवार को समझता है बच्चों को ठीक प्रकार से पालता है तो क्यों उसे मताधिकार नहीं देते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता इस प्रकार की बात क्यों हो रही है इस बात को सरकार क्यों नहीं मानती? कौन सी दिक्कत है जिससे सरकार उनको मताधिकार नहीं देना चाहती? आप देखें

कि दुनिया में कितने परिवर्तन आ रहे है देश में नयी लहर आ रही है लेकिन उनको मताधिकार नही मिलता । सरकार उनके सामने अपना चुनाव प्रचार करती है लेकिन उनको मताधिकार नही देती है मेरी प्रार्थना है सरकार इस बात को मान ले ।

अन्त में कहा गया है कि छोटे शस्त्र धारण करने के लिए अनुमति दी जाये । छोटे शस्त्र कोई भी रख सकता है, इसमे कोई दिक्कत नही है । आज बहुत में ऐसे देश हैं जहां पर सैनिक और अर्द्ध-सैनिक शिक्षा जनता को दी जाती है । ऐसे देश बहुत बलशाली और अनुशासनबद्ध हो जाते है । कभी संकट के समय मे वहा की जनता आक्रमणकारी देशो से हिम्मत के साथ लड सकती है, देश के लिए अपनी जानकी बाजी लगा सकती है । ऐसे भी कुछ तत्व हो सकते है देश मे जो दूसरे देशो के साथ साठ गांठ करके देश को बेचना चाहते है । ऐसी परिस्थिति मे उनसे निपटने के लिए यह लोग तैयार रहते हैं । (व्यवधान) . . . .

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : लेकिन गाधी जी को भी मार सकते है गाधी जी को रिवाल्वर किस ने मारा ?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : वह तो आपको पता होगा किसने मारा । उनको कांग्रेसी लोगो ने मरवाया । (व्यवधान) . . .

तो इस प्रकार की सैनिक शिक्षा जिस देश में होगी वह देश बड़ा शक्तिशाली होगा । इस प्रकार के जो अपराध होते है गुंडागर्दी के वह भी काफी कम मात्रा से वहां पर होगे । मेरी समझ में नही आता क्यों सरकार हिचकिचाती है । अगर माननीय पांडे जी ने स्कूल में शस्त्र चलाने की अच्छी शिक्षा न ली होती तो वह अपने ऊपर होने वाले आक्रमण का मुकाबला नही कर सकते थे । लेकिन चूंकि सैनिक शिक्षा ली है इसलिए अगर इन की जान पर आ जायगी तो वह बराबर लड़ेंगे । लेकिन गुंडागीरी में उस का उपयोग नही होना चाहिये । देश के अन्दर काफी लोगो को सैनिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिये । चाहे एन०सी०सी० के माध्यम मे या और किसी माध्यम से लोगो में देश की रक्षा करने की ताकत तभी आयेगी जब उन्हे शस्त्र चलाना सिखाया जायगा । पजाब के काफी लोग हथियार रखते हैं क्या आप ने कभी सुना कि किसी सिख ने रास्ता चलते किसी को मारा हो (व्यवधान)

इन का तो धधा ही है और प्रधान मत्री ने इसी लिये इन को पाल कर रखा है कि कही कोई दगा हो तो लोगों को लडाओ । शस्त्र वाली बात का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हू कि सरकार ऐसे नियम बनाये जिस से अधिक से अधिक लोगों को सैनिक शिक्षा दी जाय और शस्त्र रखने की भी अनुमति दी जाय इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हू ।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारण मे भूमि रखने की बात कही गयी है । इस मे मेरा थोडा मतभेद है । आज भूमि की कितनी आवश्यकता है यह परिवार पर निर्भर करता है । हर व्यक्ति के परिवार को देखिए कि उस की वास्तविक आवश्यकता कितनी है, उतनी भूमि उस को रखने का अधिकार हो उस से अधिक न हो । लेकिन इस मे यह नही कहा गया है । मेरा सुझाव है कि उस की स्थिति को देखते हुए आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए भूमि देनी चाहिये । आज ही सवेरे चर्चा आयी थी कि बहुत बडे पैमाने पर हमारे देश मे भूमि पडी हुई है लोगो को बाटी नही है । कुछ लोगो ने संविधान का हवाला दिया है कि वह जबर्दस्ती नही छीनी जा सकती है । हमे इस बात के लक्षण दिखाई देते है कि कई स्थानों पर सत्ताधारी लोगो ने अपने स्वाथ सिद्ध करने के लिये लोगो को परेशान किया है और राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करने के लिये ऐसे हथकडे अपनाते हैं । इसलिए मैं इस बिल की अधिकाश बातो से सहमत होते हुए कुछ

[श्री हुकम चद छबाय]

बातो का विरोध करता हू मेरा सुझाव है कि मत्री जी गम्भीरता से विचार कर के एक अच्छा बिल लाय जो इस बिल से मिलताजुलता हो हम उस का समथन करेंगे। हर आदमी को काम मिले कोई आदमी भूखा नही रहेगा, दवा के बगैर नही मरेगा इन बातो को आश्वासन दीजिये हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सभापति महोदय जो बिल माननीय गोपालन जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है वह एक मिक्सचर है सी०पी०एम० की पौलिसीज का और जनसघ की पौलिसीज का लड्डू का मिक्सचर बडा मीठा होता है लेकिन यह जो मिक्सचर है यह तो वैगा ही है जसा कि धान और दही को मिलाने से टस्टे होता है जो अच्छा नही लगता । जिन लोगो का काम नही है उन को कुछ पेंशन दी जाए यह इस मे कहा गया है । हर आदमी को अगर यह यकीन हो गया कि बुढापे मे उसे पेंशन मिलेगी तो कोई भी आदमी एक पैसा नही बचायेगा और न कोई जीवन बीमा करायेगा ।

हमारे देश मे देशभक्त बहुत है माननीय गोपालन भी है मगर साथ ही देशद्रोही भी है इसलिए सब को हथियार देना खतरनाक बात होगी ।आर्म्स का इस्तेमाल थोडे ही लोग कर सकते है। कोई किसान आदमी पिस्तौल नही खरीद सकता क्योकि काफी महगी चीज है । मैने खुद 30 साल पहले पिस्तौल का लाइसस लिया है लेकिन आज तक उस को नही खरीद सका । जब सोचता हू तो मेरे सामने बैल खरीद सवाल आता है बावली खोदने का सवाल आता है । जब मेरी यह हालत है तो छोटे मोटे किसान भला कैसे खरीद सकते है ।

MR CHAIRMAN Does he require more time?

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY I have just started

MR CHAIRMAN Then he may continue the next day

18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday February 26, 1973 Phalguna 7, 1894 (Saka)

MGIPND--Job I—3401 L. S —24-2-73—1010